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Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLIV....NO. 13,708 NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 29, 1895.—TWO PARTS.—12 PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

EDWARD BEECHER IS DEAD

The Eminent Brooklyn Preacher Was Taken Ill Three Days Ago.

BROTHER OF HENRY WARD BEECHER

His Career as Teacher, Pastor, College President, Editor, and Author—Almost Ninety-three Years Old.

The Rev. Dr. Edward Beecher, brother of the late Henry Ward Beecher, died at his home, 182 Macon Street, Brooklyn, early yesterday morning. For ten hours before the end he was in a state of coma.

He was taken ill three days ago. Dr. H. S. Jewett, the family physician, found his patient in a serious condition, due largely to advanced age and the fact that the digestive system refused to act.

Mrs. Beecher, Eugene F. Beecher, a son; Miss Voice Beecher, an adopted daughter; Miss Andrea Adams, a sister of Miss Voice Beecher; Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Andrews, and Dr. Jewett were by Dr. Beecher's side when death ensued

The Rev. Dr. Beecher for some years had been in poor health. He was run over by a train on the Prospect Park and Coney

The Rev. Edward Beecher,
Brother of Henry Ward Beecher, Who Died in Brooklyn Yesterday.

Island Railroad one Sunday in 1880, when returning home from the Parkville Congregational Church, of which he was pastor. His leg was so badly injured that amputation was necessary. That he withstood the operation was considered marvelous, because of his age.

Dr. Beecher had great affection for Henry Ward Beecher, and during the famous trial in Brooklyn he never left the side of his brother. He believed firmly that Henry Ward Beecher was innocent of the charges preferred against him, and did everything possible to cheer and aid him at that time.

Edward Beecher was the third son of the Rev. Dr. Lyman Beecher. He was born in East Hampton, L. I., Aug. 27, 1803. He was prepared for college by his father. He entered Yale, and was graduated from that institution in 1822, when nineteen years old.

He became a teacher in the High School in Hartford, Conn., and afterward was made a tutor at Yale. Here he remained until 1826, when he was ordained to the ministry. His first charge was the Park Street Congregational Church, in Boston, where he remained four years. He left Boston to accept the position of President of the Illinois College, in Jacksonville, in 1830. He was the head of this institution fourteen years.

It was while Dr. Beecher was at the head of Illinois College that the riots occurred in Alton, Ill., in 1838, and Elijah H. Lovejoy was killed. Alton is about fifty miles from Jacksonville, but the excitement was great in the latter place, and Dr. Beecher himself heard threats of violence for his outspoken words. He preached a sermon upon the subject, and saw signs of a disturbance. As he started to leave the church he heard voices say: "'Where is he? Where is he?' and he walked calmly forward and said: "Here I am." The men slunk away and he went on unharmed. He wrote an account of the Alton riots, which was published in a thin volume. The only copy of it known to be in existence is in his library. When the manuscript was first sent to the publishers it was lost or destroyed, and had not a copy of it been made by Mrs. Beecher the work would have had to be rewritten.

After resigning his Presidency, Dr. Beecher returned to Boston and accepted a call to the Salem Street Congregational Church with which he remained until 1855. This was a period of theological unrest and activity and Dr. Beecher was an active leader. He was one of the founders of The Congregationalist, with Drs. Storrs and Parks, and contributed much to its columns. He also wrote at this time "The Conflict of Ages." It was the first published utterance in the line of the new theology, and set forth views which were by no means in harmony with the orthodox ideas of the day, although now there is nothing in the book which is not almost universally accepted. The book was published in Boston in 1853. It met a much more favorable and cordial reception than the author had dared to hope. He says: "I expected that I would be tried for heresy, and was agreeably surprised when I found I was not put upon the pillory. Dr. Lyman Abbott has taken occasion to say some complimentary things about the book, which I do not repeat."

Henry Ward Beecher always attributed his liberal theological ideas to the teachings of his brother.

Dr. Beecher subsequently published "The Concord of Ages," which supplemented the previous volume and set forth the same ideas carried to their logical conclusion. He was also the author of several other works, one upon "Eternal Punishment," which combats the idea of everlasting retribution for the wicked. Some minor works and many articles in The Christian Union, Congregationalist, and other religious newspapers came from his pen.

Dr. Beecher again left Boston in 1855, becoming pastor of the Congregational Church in Galesburg, Ill. While there he served as a lecturer in the Chicago Theological Seminary, his subject being the relation of Christianity to the political economy of the world. He continued his literary work while in Galesburg, where he remained until his seventieth year.

Dr. Beecher went to Brooklyn in 1872, when his brother, Henry Ward Beecher, was preaching to great congregations in Plymouth Church. He assisted Henry Ward Beecher in the editorial management of The Christian Union, and while thus engaged he was instrumental in instituting several churches in New-Jersey.

When, in 1885, he received a call to the pastorate of the Parkville Congregational Church, he was eighty-two years old, but his age did not interfere in the least with his duties as a clergyman. He was active, and soon had a large congregation. He remained in this field until 1889, when he met with the serious accident on the railroad.

As soon as Dr. Beecher was able to get around on crutches he continued to attend the Parkville Church, and assisted in the services.

He was a great advocate of physical culture, and while in college was interested in all the athletic exercises. At one time, while a tutor in Yale, he was seriously criticised by both seniors and juniors for pitching quoits with the undergraduates. He paid no attention to the criticism, but subsequently, in The Christian Spectator, he published a paper on "The Duty of Equable Culture of All the Powers." This was not only a defense of his action, but was also a plea in favor of physical culture.

Dr. Beecher and Mrs. Beecher, who is eighty-eight years old, celebrated, Oct. 27, 1894, the sixty-fifth anniversary of their marriage.

The Beecher family has been a very prominent one. The children of the Rev. Dr. Lyman Beecher by his first wife were Catharine E., William, Edward, Mrs. Mary Perkins of Boston, Mass.; Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe of Hartford, Conn., and Henry Ward Beecher, and by his second wife Charles B., Thomas K., Isabella, James, and George.

The living members of this family are Mrs. Mary Perkins, Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, Charles B. Beecher, Thomas K. Beecher, and Isabella Beecher Hooker of Hartford.

Dr. Beecher, besides a wife, leaves two sons and an adopted daughter. The sons are the Rev. Frederick W. Beecher of Angelica, N. Y., and Eugene F. Beecher, who has been identified with the Consolidation League of Brooklyn.

Funeral services will be held at the Macon Street house, Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock. The Rev. Dr. J. B. Nies of the Epiphany Episcopal Church will officiate. There will also be services in Plymouth Church, Wednesday, when the Rev. Horace Porter will be in charge. Interment will be in Greenwood Cemetery.

TWO GREAT ROADS TO UNITE

A Scheme to Join the Pennsylvania and Burlington Systems Said to be Nearing Completion—Terms of Agreement.

CHICAGO, July 28.—A morning paper says the scheme of combining or consolidating the Pennsylvania and Burlington systems of railroads, which was talked of two years ago, but abandoned on account of the financial panic, has again come to the surface and the opinion is freely expressed by parties who are supposed to be well informed that before another year has passed the two systems will be united into one grand transcontinental through line, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

The proposed alliance, if consummated, would make one of the largest combinations in the United States. The total mileage would exceed 12,000 miles, including leased lines and the roads controlled by each of these companies.

If the deal is carried out according to programme, the Pennsylvania will be represented in the directory of the Burlington, and the Burlington will have a corresponding foothold in the directory of the Pennsylvania. The practical management of the combined system is to be by an executive committee, instead of a President. Both Presidents Roberts and Perkins are to remain at the head of their respective companies, but they will not have the same powers as at present.

The contemplated plan is similar to the management of the English railroads, and is in accordance with the suggestions of the English stockholders of both companies. The terms of the proposed arrangement are that the Pennsylvania shall turn over all its west-bound business going west of Chicago to the Burlington, and the Burlington shall give the Pennsylvania the exclusive benefit of its east-bound traffic.

RELIGION SHOULD STAND HEAT

Bishop Potter Deprecates Closing Churches in Summer—He Confirms a Class in Harlem.

Bishop Potter confirmed a class of fourteen at the Church of the Holy Nativity, at One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, near Seventh Avenue, yesterday afternoon. There were nine girls, four boys, and a man.

After the confirmation, the Bishop made a brief address.

"This is the first time I have been called upon to confirm a class in the Summer," said Bishop Potter, "but it seems a very fitting time. Summer seems to be considered the time of resting.

"I cannot conceive why a religion born in a semi-tropical clime and with its earliest converts found among people living in the tropics should be afraid of hot weather. It ought to stand the Summer heat, and that it does, in the present instance, is a good augury."

Bishop Potter went on to say that the Harlem churches must not forget that they are a component part of the Church of New-York. Many of the churches in this city used to close up for three or four months during the Summer while their rectors went away on long vacations. He was glad to see that things were changing, and that churches were open in Summer. It showed an enlarging of the horizon, and he expected great things in the near future.

To the newly confirmed, Bishop Potter said that the confirmation promise was one of loyalty. Every day of their life they must strive to be gentle, loyal, true, brave, and unselfish. This was the essence of true religion. God would give them grace, wisdom, strength, and courage to lead a life of purity and truthfulness. Religion developed what was great in man—his spiritual side.

FELL UNDER HIS HORSES' FEET

Harry Brevoort of Yonkers Overcome by Heat While Driving Through Kings Bridge.

Harry Brevoort, fifty-eight years old, of Woodward Avenue, Yonkers, was overcome by heat while driving down Broadway, near Babcock Street, King's Bridge, about 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Mr. Brevoort fell out of the wagon. The reins were twisted around his hands, and his team of bays went on down the road on a trot, dragging him, unconscious, underneath the wagon for 300 feet.

The reins became loosened and Mr. Brevoort was left lying in the roadway, while the horses went two blocks further. A policeman saw the prostrate man and ran to his assistance. He picked him up and carried him to the roadside, still unconscious. Dr. Robison of 239 West Forty-fifth Street, this city, happened to be passing on a bicycle. He got off, and, with the assistance of the policeman, gave the sick man a mustard foot bath by the roadside, the mustard, pail, and water having been borrowed from a neighboring house. Mr. Brevoort recovered sufficiently to sit up and recognize those about him.

Capt. Peene, a brother of Mayor Peene of Yonkers, drove by while the doctor and the policeman were working with the man, and he recognized Mr. Brevoort, who, very much improved, was subsequently taken to St. Joseph's Hospital in Fordham.

Mr. Brevoort was found to be suffering from bruises and shock when taken to the hospital.

ORDERS HIS TROOPS TO MAKE MARCHES

Gen. Wheaton Proposes in Times of Peace to Prepare for War.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 28.—In accordance with the policy of giving the regular army the benefits of drill and discipline not to be obtained by the routine at posts, Brig. Gen. Frank Wheaton, in command of the Department of the Colorado, has issued the following order:

To familiarize officers and troops with the country in which they are serving, at such times during the current year as will not interfere with target practice, all companies of infantry and troops of cavalry in the department will make a practice march, using post transportation only, the total distance in case of infantry to be not less than 200 miles, and to continue not less than 15 days, and in case of cavalry to be not less than 300 miles and to continue not less than 20 days, the last 100 miles, returning to the post in each case, to be covered by forced marches. These marches will be conducted as in the presence of the enemy.

The following are excepted from the operation of this order: The troop garrison from Fort Stanton, New-Mexico, and such other troops and companies as may be reported by post commanders as having already during the year, by reason of scouts or marches, performed equivalent field service.

Good results are expected from the practice outlined in this order.

Secretary Herbert at Sea.

FORT MONROE, Va., July 28.—The Dolphin, with Secretary Herbert aboard, sailed for New-York at 7 o'clock this morning.

MANY TAILORS ON STRIKE

Thirteen Thousand Men, Women, and Girls Quit Work.

25,000 WORKERS MAY BE INVOLVED

Contractors' Refusal to Sign a New Agreement the Cause of the Trouble—Strikers Are Orderly.

The great strike threatened by the Brotherhood of Tailors in this city, Brooklyn, and Brownsville, and which is said to involve nearly 15,000 men, women, and girls, began yesterday. It is the largest strike in this branch of trade that has taken place, and the members of the brotherhood responded to the order to strike with unanimity.

There are some 630 shops represented in the brotherhood, and of these 610 immediately obeyed the order to strike. By 10 o'clock yesterday morning about 10,000 workers had left their employment, and two hours later 3,000 more joined the ranks of the strikers. Walhalla Hall, in Orchard Street, was made the headquarters for the strikers and their Executive Board, and that place and the street in front were soon packed with crowds of excited people.

Messengers had been hurriedly sent to all the shops to order the people out, and as the workers went trooping along to the rallying place they were greeted with cheers by those who were already there.

The General Executive Board is composed as follows: Meyer Schoenfeld of New-York, General Organizer; A. Harrison of New-York, General Treasurer; Harry White of New-York, General Auditor; Louis Kallen of Chicago, Ill.; Joseph S. Barrow of Baltimore, Md.; Samuel Goldman of Boston, Mass., and A. J. Selig of Boston. The members of the committee in Boston, Baltimore, and Chicago were telegraphed to early in the day, and replied by telegraph indorsing the strike.

The order to strike was issued very early in the day, and read as follows: "To all members of the United Brotherhood of Tailors: Stop working at once. By order of all locals." Then followed the signatures of the members of the General Executive Board of the brotherhood. Before sunrise over 100 tailors had assembled in Walhalla Hall. These were hurriedly sent out as committees of two and three to the shops in Suffolk Street and Rutgers Place and vicinity to call out the tailors.

Meyer Schoenfeld, who is regarded as the manager of the brotherhood, formed a kind of central committee of some of the first comers, and this committee organized the other committees with orders to the shops to strike. These committees began their work in Attorney Street, and after dividing up the territory among themselves worked their way westward to the Bowery, visiting every shop. The working people, who had been prepared for the strike, quit work as soon as the committee appeared. These were principally operators, basters, finishers, and pressers.

Somewhat later in the morning many girls and women employed in the trade appeared at Walhalla Hall and clamored to be sent out as committees to call out the females employed in the tailoring trade. Their request was acceded to. The women and girls in the trade are mainly button sewers and thread pullers.

The girl committees soon succeeded in calling out 1,500 females, and nearly all of these went to Walhalla Hall.

The strike committees, however, did not always have easy work. When a committee arrived at Contractor Greenspan's shop, that individual became angry and drove them out into the street. But the employes obeyed the committee and struck.

About 10 o'clock in the morning the first general meeting will probably was held in Walhalla Hall. Meyer Shoenfeld made a brief address, advising the strikers to be calm and orderly. At noon there was another meeting, and at 1 o'clock addresses were made to a packed house. The people, although excited, were orderly.

B. Schweitzer said that the contractors did not believe the workers would go out, and hardly realized the strike as yet. They kept increasing the day's task of every man until his condition was reduced to worse than slavery, for if he could not complete his task one day he had to finish it on the day following.

These remarks were received with cries of "No task work!" "Down with the sweating system!"

Meyer Schoenfeld told the people that he had feared the orders to strike would not be so generally obeyed, and that the contractors would have taken some measures to prevent the workers from going out. He added: "We will down the sweating system, if it takes six months."

Schoenfeld continued that the manufacturers themselves had spoken very fairly to the men. "Then," he said, "we found out that they wanted to get seven weeks' work out of us. They would have kept us working night and day, and in the beginning of September they would have had an enormous quantity of made-up goods in stock. Then they would not have cared whether we struck or not."

After the meeting, Schoenfeld said that in a few days a general statement about the strike would be made by the General Executive Board. Some of the contractors would be glad to settle, and the Executive Board had already appointed an arbitration committee. A mass meeting at Cooper Union would soon be called. Schoenfeld added that if the strike was not settled in three days it would extend to other cities.

The principal cause of the strike was the refusal of the Contractors' Association to sign an agreement prepared by the Brotherhood of Tailors to date from Sept. 15. This agreement provides that the contractors are to employ only union members in good standing, that the brotherhood shall give the contractors all the hands they need. Fifty-nine hours shall constitute a week's work, ten hours a day for the first five working days, from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M., with one hour for dinner, and nine hours on the sixth day, from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M., with one hour for dinner. No overtime is to be permitted. The minimum rates of wages demanded in the agreement are—basters, $13 per week and upward; finishers, $9 per week. The tenement-house sweating system is to be abolished.

The contractors met at 200 East Broadway, and Secretary B. Witkowsky said: "It is not true that the contractors have forced on this strike by violating the agreement of last year. The men themselves have forced the strike. We are willing to grant a continuance of the weekly wage system on a ten-hour work-day basis, but we claim the right to judge for ourselves as to who earn the wages and who do not. If the workers were educated up to a basis of common sense we might fix a settled scale. On the whole, we believe that the piece-work system is the best, for under it the best man makes the best wages."

The Contractors' Association sent out a circular stating that the circular issued by the Brotherhood of Tailors to the manufacturers was entirely misleading, and that the responsibility of the strike rested with the tailors.

It was said that this strike will throw out of work the buttonhole makers, of whom there are 2,500 who are not connected with the brotherhood. Also about 10,000 other people who are more or less connected with the tailoring industry will be indirectly involved.

Possible Strike of Housesmiths.

The Housesmiths and Bridgemen's Union held a meeting yesterday afternoon at Clarendon Hall to discuss the refusal of the Iron League to recognize the union or sign a new agreement. It was decided not to vote on the question of striking until Friday night. A committee, consisting of Thomas Lenaghan, who is the walking delegate; West P. Mank and Thomas Heale, will, in the interim, confer with members of the Iron League.

Lenaghan said that the members of the Iron League would be asked to pay a graduated scale of from $2.25 to $3.50. He thought that a strike was probable.

TEN MONTHS ON A SANDBANK

The British Steamer Merito, Wrecked on Sable Island in September, Safely Reaches Port.

From Sable Island, that marine graveyard of the North Atlantic, the steamship Merito, which was stranded there ten months ago, yesterday came into this harbor under her own steam. The Merritt Wrecking Company of this city, which helped to float her, will doubtless claim a substantial sum in salvage.

The Merito is a British steamship of the type called tramp. She slipped her keel over the treacherous sand ridges during the night of Sept. 11, 1894. A thick fog shrouded her whereabouts at the time, and the vessel's headway carried her over two of the two score sandbars which encircle the island before her headway was checked.

The steamship Lunenburg was the first to sight the imperiled vessel. She lay off the bar, sent her lifeboats for the crew, and took them to Halifax. Shortly afterward the steamship Newfield sighted the abandoned vessel and stripped it of furniture and movables.

The British Lloyds, who had insured the Merito, engaged with the Merritt Wrecking Company to float her. That firm dispatched one of its wrecking boats to the scene of the disaster last October. Owing to the inclemency of the weather the wreckers were unable to do more than put a pump and boiler on the steamship.

Operations were not resumed until June. Then the J. D. Jones, especially equipped with wrecking tackle and appliances, was sent to Sable Island. The vessel arrived there on June 15, and after a month's arduous labor succeeded in dislodging the Merito from her bed of sand. The hull was found to be tight, and the pumps emptied the hold of its accumulation of water. Then four anchors, made fast to fifteen-inch manila hawsers, were run out astern. High tides, steam winches, and capstans did the rest.

It cost the company $20,000 to float the vessel. The Jones brought to the scene a crew of forty men for the craft, and as soon as she had been got into deep water these repaired the engines, lighted fires under the boilers, and headed the vessel for New-York.

The wreckers found that the natives had despoiled the ship of most everything that could be taken from her, all of her brasswork had been removed, as well as the railings, pins, doors, and skylights.

The J. D. Jones accompanied the vessel to port. The two went to an anchorage off Stapleton, S. I.

The Merito was built in Sunderland, England, in 1891. She is of 1,873 tons, and 12 knots speed.

TRAFFIC NOT TO BE SUSPENDED

No Truth in the Story that the Brooklyn Bridge Will Be Closed While Changes Are Effected.

The story was published in one of the newspapers yesterday morning that the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge would be closed for two or three days during the coming week, in order that the tracks at the New-York terminal could be changed in accordance with the plans made to increase the terminal facilities of the bridge in this city.

The bridge officials were very much annoyed by the publication of the story, and one of them said:

"No such thing has been contemplated. The bridge carries about 130,000 passengers a day, and to close the bridge would be of great inconvenience to these people. The change in the terminus on the New-York side of the bridge will greatly benefit the railroad facilities, and everything is being done so as to make the necessary changes with the least possible inconvenience to the public.

"An extra track has already been laid, and this will be used just as soon as the contractors are ready for making the change. This track is only temporary.

"On some Saturday night, after midnight, next week or the following week, when the traffic is the lightest, the change will be made, and on the temporary tracks will be run trains about every fifteen minutes. Locomotives will be utilized, as the cable will not be in use.

"It will probably take about six hours to make the proposed changes necessary for extending the terminal facilities, and on Sunday morning the cars will run as usual. The published statement that the bridge will close for two or three days is mere trash."

SAID HIS BROTHER WAS MURDERED

Letter Carrier Cox Fined for Distributing Libelous Circulars.

George Cox, twenty-five, an extra letter carrier, living at 325 East Seventieth Street, was arrested on Saturday night in front of 189 East Sixty-fourth Street.

Cox and a small boy were distributing handbills, which read as follows:

Five hundred dollars' reward will be paid to any person who will furnish me with sufficient evidence to warrant the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who murdered my son, Michael H. Cox, on the evening of Feb. 18, 1895, on premises 189 East Sixty-fourth Street, corner of Third Avenue, which is occupied by a saloon, and owned by John Mackey. Deceased left home in first-class health at 11:25 P. M., and was in John Mackey's saloon between 11:30 and 12 P. M. on same evening
Yours respectfully,
MRS. JULIA COX,
325 East Seventieth Street, formerly of 1,153 Second Avenue.

The distribution of the circular, Mackey claimed, was a libel upon him, and tended to hurt his reputation and injure his business. He caused the arrest of Cox.

The prisoner declared that he had no intention of injuring Mr. Mackey or of hurting his business. The sole purpose of the circular was, he said, to induce witnesses to the events that resulted in his brother's death to come forward and state what they knew. The body of Michael H. Cox was found early on the morning of Feb. 19 in the area of 189 East Sixty-fourth Street, at the rear of Mackey's saloon. This was at the time of the blizzard, when the mercury was down to zero and high winds and snow prevailed.

Deputy Coroner Huber performed an autopsy, and found the heart of Cox affected, the lungs and kidneys congested, and the liver in process of disintegration. His death was stated to be the result of exposure.

Mrs. Cox maintains that her son's death was the result of foul play, although others declare that he had been drinking to excess for a long time prior to his decease.

Cox was arraigned before Magistrate Simms in the Yorkville Court yesterday on a charge of disorderly conduct, and fined $3.

TRIED TO DRAW MONEY WITH A REVOLVER

A Depositor's Attempt to Get Funds from a Bank That Had Failed.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., July 28.—Alderman Brennan, who had $1,700 deposited in the Superior National Bank, which failed yesterday, went to the door and demanded his money. He displayed a revolver, and threatened to blow the brains out of the officers. After some trouble he was quieted by friends.

The Superior National Bank went into the hands of the National Bank Examiners. The cause was the heavy withdrawal of deposits. The assets are $275,000 and the liabilities are $143,800, with less than $10,000 in cash on hand. The city is a heavy loser, having on deposit $65,000. This is the bank of which A. A. Cadwallader was President when he embezzled $27,000 three years ago. He is now serving a term in State prison.

An Army Camp at Atlanta.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Major Gen. Miles, commanding the Department of the East, has issued an order directing the establishment of a camp on the grounds of the Cotton States and International Exposition by two companies from the Fifth Infantry, to be known as a sub-post of Fort McPherson. The camp will be in existence from about Aug. 1, 1895, to Jan. 1, 1896.

A BIG BLAZE UP TOWN

Fire in Twenty-third Street Causes a Loss of $200,000.

THICK WALLS SAVE STERN'S

Scharles Brothers, Toys; Jacquin & Co., and Many Artists and Publishers Burned Out.

An office building five stories high at 28 and 30 West Twenty-third Street, extending through to West Twenty-second Street, where it was six stories high, was almost totally destroyed by fire at 6:30 o'clock yesterday morning. Scharles Brothers' toy store and Jacquin & Co.'s French millinery showrooms, which occupied the whole of the ground floor, were completely burned out, and their loss, added to that of the other occupants of the building, will make the total damage $200,000.

The upper part of the building was devoted entirely to studios and offices. When the fire broke out the only occupant was the night watchman, Thomas Kinzly. He discovered the fire in the basement on the Twenty-second Street side of the building. He ran out and notified Policeman Opp of the West Thirtieth Street Station.

The officer turned in an alarm, and Battalion Chief Croker, with three engines, were on the spot two minutes later. The flames had spread along the ground floor to the Twenty-third Street end of the building, while on the Twenty-second Street side they had crept up an open elevator shaft and were bursting from every window.

Second, third, and fourth alarms were turned in in rapid succession, and half an hour after the fire was discovered sixteen engines were playing on the flames. The efforts of the firemen were directed to keeping the flames from the great dry goods establishment of Stern Brothers, next door. Two solid walls separate the two buildings, however, and proved to be an excellent barrier. When the fire had been completely isolated its gradual extinction still proved a formidable undertaking, and it was 9 o'clock before the reserve engines could be safely sent away.

As soon as an examination could be made the damage was found to be greater than had been at first supposed. The stock of Scharles Brothers was a total loss, and the millinery stock of Jacquin & Co. was so damaged by fire and water as to be almost totally destroyed. The building, which is owned by Stern Brothers, was damaged to the extent of $20,000, and on the Twenty-third Street side the smaller firms occupying the upper offices suffered a total loss. These were A. Lincoln Stadler & Co., tailors, who occupied the second floor; Isabelle Cassidy, manicure; the Comstock Art School, and A. Collins, artist, on the third floor; Littell & O'Connor, architects, and the Gas Consumers' Association, on the fourth floor, and the Gilbert Truss Company and offices of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, on the top floor.

On the Twenty-second Street side the damage was not so great. The firms which had suffered there were A. W. McIntosh & Co., publishers; Samuel French & Son, theatrical publishers; R. V. Lynch, A. W. Granab, and H. Edwards Pickin, artists; F. Hahn, manufacturing jeweler; George Vassar & Son, builders; Ralph B. Goddard, sculptor, and Brazier & Bedell, architects. A conservative estimate places the losses at $200,000, largely covered by insurance.

During the early morning hours the water had been drawn from the mains in the neighborhood in order that some repairs might be made. By a fortunate circumstance the repairs had been effected and the water again turned on when the fire broke out, so that an ample supply was at hand.

The cause of the fire is unknown.

FIERCE BLAZE IN JOHN STREET.

Top Floor of an Old-Fashioned Building Destroyed—Loss, $5,000.

Fire on the fourth floor of 71 John Street, at 8:25 o'clock last night, did damage to the extent of $3,000 to the stock of Gaffney & Jackson, bookbinders, who occupy that floor.

The building is a four-story brick, and is one of the few of the old-fashioned structures that now remain in the district south of Fulton Street.

The fire had gained considerable force before being discovered, and the inflammable nature of the material upon which it fed made it burn fiercely.

The other tenants in the building suffered losses by water, and were as follows: First floor, Jenkins Machine Works, $500; second floor, Johnson & Co., heaters, $500; third floor, James Harris, "The Numbering Company," $500, and the Underhill Advertising Agency, $500.

Gaffney & Jackson's premises were completely guttted.

Twenty Horses Saved from Flames.

The feed rooms on the top floor of Harry Blauvelt's three-story livery stable, 332 East Seventy-seventh Street, caught fire at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, and the flames spread to William Gieger's paint shop on the same floor. The fire was discovered by a policeman in time to save a score of horses, but before the firemen could subdue the flames the paint shop and half the livery stable had been destroyed. Loss, $3,000; fully covered by insurance.

CENTRAL PARK SUICIDE IDENTIFIED

Lost Money in a Boston Sanitarium—Would Have Had a Fortune Soon.

The man who shot himself last Saturday afternoon in Central Park, near McGown's Pass Tavern, was identified yesterday by a person who declined to give his name. He called at the Morgue, and immediately said the body was that of Fritz Reinhard, who formerly conducted a sanitarium in Boston, where he was known as Dr. Reinhard. Dr. Reinhard was not successful.

The man said Dr. Reinhard had two brothers-in-law in Brooklyn, one of whom was Charles Kay of 383 State Street, and that they would attend to the suicide's burial.

He also said that Dr. Reinhard's death was due to despondency resulting from financial troubles, but that he would soon have been out of his difficulties, as in a short time he would have inherited a fortune.

A telegram was received last evening signed by J. Reinhard, 47 Appleton Street, Boston, asking that the body be sent to that address.

Placed Obstructions on the Track.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., July 28.—William Ruhl, who says he is nineteen years of age and lives in Chicago, is under arrest here for placing obstructions on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Road last night near Perrysville. He confesses he thought that by flagging the train and claiming to have discovered the obstruction he would be rewarded by the passengers. The engineer says Ruhl did not flag him, but that he discovered the obstruction in time to prevent a serious wreck. The passengers were shaken up and badly frightened.

Large Crowd Hears Dr. McGlynn.

PORT RICHMOND, S. I., July 28.—Nearly 2,000 persons gathered at the auditorium in Prohibition Park this afternoon to hear the Rev. Father McGlynn. Dr. Funk, in introducing him, had requested that there be no applause, and that the Chautauqua salute be used as a greeting. There was liberal handclapping, nevertheless, and hundreds of handkerchiefs waved for several minutes. Dr. McGlynn's lecture was his sermon upon "Heads and Hearts."

TRAIN WASHED INTO THE SEA

One Hundred and Forty Japanese Soldiers Lose Their Lives in a Peculiar Accident Near Ozaka.

KOBE, Japan, July 28.—One hundred and forty soldiers have been killed in an accident on the railroad between here and Ozaka.

A train of twenty-three cars was conveying to this city 400 Japanese soldiers, who were returning from China, where they had taken part in the military operations. A heavy storm was raging, and as the train was running along the seawall, on which the tracks as they approach the city are laid, an immense sea leaped over the wall, separating the train and throwing from the track the engine and eleven cars, which plunged off the wall into the bay.

Most of the men in the cars were drowned like rats in a trap.

The accident happened at about 1 o'clock in the morning, and the night was pitch dark. The sea was running so high that it was impossible to render any assistance to the men in the cars. Some of the men who managed to get out of the cars while they were in the water were dashed to death against the wall.

FELL BETWEEN MOTOR CAR AND TRAILER

Charles Fuhr of Brooklyn Killed in Flushing, L. I.

FLUSHING, L. I., July 28.—Charles Fuhr of North Sixth Street, Brooklyn, was killed to-night by being run over by a trolley car on the Flushing and College Point line, about midway between those places.

Fuhr accompanied the excursion of the Mehlen Association of Brooklyn to College Point. He drank more than he should have, it is said, and when the party prepared to return home in the wagon that had brought them he refused to ride, saying he was going over on the trolley.

The car and the wagon started together, and kept pace until Flushing Meadows were reached, when Fuhr, evidently deciding to get aboard the wagon, stepped off the car without giving the conductor any signal to stop. He fell and tumbled across the rail between the motor car and the trailer. Death was instantaneous.

The car was thrown from the track by the force of the shock. The conductor and motorman were arrested.

Fuhr was a married man, and had two children.

NIGHT WATCHMAN FIRED AT THE THIEF

Attempt to Rob the Bay State Shoe and Leather Factory.

Thomas Kelly is a night watchman employed by the Bay State Shoe and Leather Company in its factory in Thirteenth Street, between Second and Third Avenues, Brooklyn. While he was on the third floor of the factory at 2 o'clock yesterday morning he heard the crash of glass. Investigating, he saw a man enter the front window from the fire escape. He started to approach the thief, but fell over a pile of leather. This alarmed the thief, and he escaped.

Watchman Kelly fired two shots at the retreating figure. The shots attracted several policemen to the place. They searched the premises, but could not discover the thief.

In order to get to the fire escape, the thief had to use a ladder, which was found against the side of the building. The police took it to the station house, where it now awaits an owner.

MRS. WILLIAM PIERCE AND SON DROWNED

The Mother Fell off the Pier and the Son Attempted to Rescue Her.

CEREDO, W. Va., July 28.—Mrs. William Pierce and her son, Franklin, were drowned at the public landing here this afternoon. They were strangers in the city, having come a few days ago from Middleport, N. Y.

Mrs. Pierce was walking on the guards of the wharfboat when she fell overboard. Her son leaped into the river, and was bringing her to shore when the current swept them under a fleet of barges.

A stranger who also leaped into the water to render assistance barely escaped the same fate.

The bodies have been recovered and will be sent to New-York for interment.

Treasurer Crawfis Dies in Jail.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 28.—Otto Crawfis, the defaulting Treasurer of Putnam County, died in the State prison here this afternoon. Brain trouble became apparent Saturday in Crawfis, and he was adjudged insane. The case rapidly developed into meningitis, resulting in death. Crawfis was received at the prison nearly two years ago, to serve ten years for his crime. He was short in his accounts about $25,000.

A Bee Sting Killed Him.

PATERSON, N. J., July 28.—Henry Schmidt, seventy years old, a resident of Heledon, was stung on the hand this afternoon by a bee. While he was rubbing some dirt on the sting to take out the poison, he dropped dead. A physician who examined the hand afterward said the bee stung on a sensitive nerve, which caused death through shock to the brain.

Will Meet in Albany Wednesday.

ALBANY, July 28.—The sub-committee of the special joint committee appointed by the last Legislature to investigate State departments will meet here Wednesday to look into the administration of affairs in the department of the Regents of the University. Assemblyman Abell of Brooklyn is the Chairman of the sub-committee.

Rev. Mr. Collyer Not to Resign.

The Rev. Robert Collyer of the Church of the Messiah, at 61 East Thirty-fourth Street, arrived in the city yesterday from Bradford, Vt. When asked whether there was any truth in the dispatches announcing that he was going to resign his charge he said he was not going to resign, but wanted an assistant.

Canned Meats for Japan.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., July 28.—The development of cheap fuel in Los Angeles in the way of petroleum has given a great impetus to various business projects in Southern California. A pork-packing firm is about to enter on the business of shipping canned meats to China and Japan.

Placed Obstructions on the Track.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., July 28.—William Ruhl, who says he is nineteen years of age and lives in Chicago, is under arrest here for placing obstructions on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Road last night near Perrysville. He confesses he thought that by flagging the train and claiming to have discovered the obstruction he would be rewarded by the passengers. The engineer says Ruhl did not flag him, but that he discovered the obstruction in time to prevent a serious wreck. The passengers were shaken up and badly frightened.

Killed by a Jersey City Trolley.

JERSEY CITY, July 28.—David Ryan, twenty-three years old, of Sixty-second Street, New-York, came to this city to-night to visit Michael Higgins, his cousin, of 550 Grand Street. He was struck by a trolley car and instantly killed while trying to board another car.

Thirty Cuban Passengers Detained.

The Ward Line steamer Yumuri arrived yesterday morning, a day ahead of her usual time. There was a holiday in Havana, and the steamer left a day early. She had fifty passengers, and thirty of them were detained because they had no acclimatization certificates.

Capt. Thomas Home from Hawaii.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 28.—Capt. Thomas, late in command of the United States cruiser Bennington, was one of the passengers on the Australia from Honolulu yesterday, having been relieved by Capt. Higman. Capt. Thomas left for the East last night.

POLICE HAD HARDER WORK

Subjected to Petty Annoyances by Saloon Keepers Yesterday.

NO DRIER THAN THE SUNDAY BEFORE

In Some Districts, Notably Around Bleecker Street, Many Places Were Open.

QUEER MEANS TO EVADE DETECTION

Officers of the City Vigilance League Appeared to Do Little in Aiding the Police.

"Dry, but not dryer than last Sunday, if as dry," was the conclusion forced by observation of the enforcement of the excise law by the police yesterday.

While districts, that on former Sundays were found in striking contrast to others where it was almost impossible to obtain "alcoholic beverages," were apparently well under control, districts formerly dry seemed to have lapsed into a tentative condition.

Notable for such lapses were parts of the Eighth and Fifteenth Precincts, and Seventh and Eighth Avenues, up to Fifty-ninth Street, and the district north of Central Park and west of Lenox Avenue.

Taken as a whole the west side was dry from Fifty-ninth to One Hundred and Tenth Street, and the east side from Division Street to Harlem Bridge.

The trouble appeared to be absence of specific instructions to precinct commanders whose enforcement of the law heretofore has been criticised as lax or ill planned, and the generalization and encouragement to disregard public opinion in Acting Chief Conlin's general order of Saturday.

A feature of the day was a concerted plan of annoyance agreed upon, it was said, by the liquor dealers last week. Instead of putting up blinds and opening shutters, nine-tenths of the saloons had their bars as closely veiled from observation from the street as was possible, and in many cases, as if by agreement, knots of men, with a serio-comic expression on their faces, hung around the side doors, as election "workers" congregate near voting booths on election day.

This was a source of much embarrassment to the police, who, since the "dry" edict was promulgated, had found it easy to differentiate, because they assumed that with the bar visible from the sidewalk, no trading was doing, and that they could confine their attention to places where the blinds and shutters shielded the interior of a saloon.

The result of the ruse was perplexity on the part of the police, and plenty of surreptitious selling by saloon keepers.

The Headquarters orders, as generally understood all over the city, were: Devote your attention to the saloons; don't bother with hotels or restaurants; let the clubs severely alone; do not meddle with the midnight to 1 A. M. liquor selling on Monday morning, and let soda-water selling go, but severely enforce the police interpretation of the law, which

passed in and out of the tenement 44 Mulberry Street, until in a room that was a private apartment one of my officers found two kegs of beer tapped and on horses, and a full kit of glasses. No one claimed the beer, or would give any information about the person who had opened the saloon 'on the jump.'"

Acting Inspector Cortright visited this precinct and was convinced, he said, that the police could not do more than had been done to enforce the law. At one time thirteen policemen had been stationed outside of places where it was suspected that drinks were sold, or where there was a pilgrimage of men, women, and children with "growlers" wrapped up in newspapers, in bags, or in baskets. Sunday traders had either closed promptly or adopted the tactics of liquor dealers by closing the store door and locking it when they secured a customer. Still, a shoemaker and a clothier had been arrested, and two men, one of whom was discharged, were arrested for violating the excise law.

The management of the Chinese Theatre sought to evade arrest by announcing a "sacred performance." By direction of Capt. Cortright the concert was attended by Sergt. Young, who had an interpreter, with directions to note the character of the performance and to apply for warrants if the actors wore costumes or beards or wigs.

Little was heard of the City Vigilance League in either the Fourth or Sixth Precincts. Two members of it went to Acting Capt. Thompson to request him to make an arrest on the west of Park Row. They were referred to Acting Capt. Young, but did not visit him. They may, however, apply for a warrant at the Tombs Police Court to-day.

In the French and Italian quarters of the Eighth and Fifteenth Precincts the colonists were unmolested in their enjoyment of Sunday, and no one with money was deprived of absinthe, café gloria, vermouth, beer, cognac, wine, or other refreshissement by police interference in the scores of cafés and restaurants of the neighborhood.

Bleecker Street, between South Fifth Avenue and Carmine Street, was the greenest oasis in the city. With but one or two exceptions every saloon had its side door open, with a picket inside or outside. These watchers were not all keen in scanning the features of seeker for drink. Several appeared to be willing to pass any one that their judgment did not identify as a policeman in disguise.

Capt. Joan Delaney took care that the record on his blotter should not afford evidence to fortify a complaint of lax enforcement of the excise law. He and his whole force of exactly 100 policemen, Roundsmen, and Sergeants turned out to watch the 250 saloons in the command at 7 A. M. Nights off were canceled. No one was excused from duty. The Second and Fourth Precincts each sent four men to aid.

But three arrests had been made at 4 P. M. Daniel Rooney was caught in the rear room of 702 Washington Street. Three customers were in the place, and three glasses of beer were on a table.

At James J. Walsh's saloon, 129 Greenwich Avenue, a policeman obtained a glass of beer, and, from Henry Street, telephoned for, and arrested him. Afterward the officer returned and arrested Walsh, who was on picket duty, as an accessory.

"My precinct," said Capt. Delaney, "is 'dry,' unless you're known. Anything the saloon keepers are doing they're doing under difficulties. I have seen nothing of the City Vigilance League, but would aid any of them, and welcome them, for they would, in coming here, see what we are doing, or, rather, what we are trying to do.

"I have no instructions about the first hour on Monday, and will arrest, if I find a place open then. Flannery Brothers of Perry and Bleecker Streets came to me two weeks ago, and notified me that by advice of their counsel, Friend & House, they were going to test the law. I said that if they opened I would act, and they didn't open. Until I get official instructions I shall consider selling in that hour illegal."

The "Tenderloin" district's saloons were closed, where they were not open for known customers, or to be entered by various devices, shaped, apparently, with a view of testing the ingenuity of the police. The detectives found in Patrick Powers's place, on the southwest corner of Sixth Avenue and Thirtieth Street—in full view from the Nineteenth Precinct Station House—a source of baffling aggravation.

No cure was taken to disguise the illumination of Powers's bar. While the doors of the saloon were closed, entrance to the bar was had either through a cigar store on the corner or by outside covered stairs in the street. In the latter case, the picket gave admittance to the second floor, and the customers went down stairs.

To insure custom and safety, a man who knows the patrons of the place walked up and down the avenue, and hailing safe acquaintances, furnished them with blue tickets which at either entrance served as passports when handed to the man on guard. All effort to get a policeman into the barroom failed.

Just as keen surveillance obtained in Seventh Avenue, but even from the stoop of the station house could be seen cans and pitchers for beer covered with paper or hidden in a basket with a treacherous lid, or, as in one case, a large watermelon with the whole part scooped out.

This was carried by a man in an "overtaken" condition, who aimed as much to conceal his inebriety as the disclosure of the contents of the melon rind. His efforts to each end were futile.

"I will," said Capt. Pickett, "assist the City Vigilance League as far as I can if they come here. So far I have seen none of them. I have had a hard day's work of it, as I lost what rest I might have had by being routed out for that Twenty-second Street fire.

"I am not going to interfere with the clubs until I get specific orders from Police Headquarters. I rank them as houses, and they are not licensed by the Board of Excise. Still, I have prepared myself by sending round and making a census of them. I have forty-one in my precinct.

"As to the open hour on Monday morning, I am not going to interfere. In the seventies Sergt. Michael Rooney made an arrest between midnight and 1 A. M. Monday, was sued, and a judgment was entered against him. I have no specific instructions on this point—in fact, all the police have to go by is the general order sent out by Acting Chief Conlin yesterday.

"With all our work, we made but one arrest to-day. James Barnett, bartender for Peter McGirr of 281 Seventh Avenue, was arrested for selling beer. Nine men were in the place, and the policeman saw Barnett serve a glass of beer and take money for it. The policeman tasted the beer, so as to clinch the case."

NO LACK OF DRINKS IN BROOKLYN.

Policemen Saw Customers Enter Side Doors But Made No Arrests.

The excise law does not apparently cause the police of Brooklyn the least annoyance, for they allow the saloons to remain open every Sunday. For the last two Sundays, when Commissioner Roosevelt has been doing all in his power to close the saloons in this city, Commissioner Welles has not paid the slightest attention to the matter in Brooklyn.

There are over 4,500 saloons in Brooklyn, and yesterday the law was more flagrantly violated than at any other period during the present administration. Not the slightest notice was taken of the fact that the saloons were open.

Side doors which heretofore were only open for regular patrons were not even guarded by sentinels yesterday.

The Rev. Mr. Bridges, assistant pastor of the Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church, notified Police Headquarters that a saloon at Fulton Street and Brooklyn Avenue was open for business, and that many persons were going in and out.

The complaint was sent to Capt. Dyer of the Twelfth Precinct. The proprietor of the saloon was not arrested, but he was notified to keep his saloon closed.

There was not a single arrest reported at Police Headquarters up to 10 o'clock last night.

In two instances barbers who were shaving customers were arrested. They were August Dorbaum of 163 Flatbush Avenue and Pasquale Fermer of 9 Myrtle Avenue.

As on previous Sundays, crowds of New-Yorkers crossed the bridge to satisfy their desires for drink. All the saloons near the bridge entrance were open, and in several cases policemen stood directly in front of the side doors and saw customers enter. No attempt was made to enforce the excise law.

"What's the use?" said one policeman. "If Commissioner Welles wanted the law enforced, he would issue an order to that effect, and we would close up every saloon. We suppose the Commissioner does not want to have the law enforced, and we do not intend to go contrary to his wishes."

It was estimated by bridge officers yesterday that at least 10,000 more passengers crossed the bridge than on the previous Sunday.

A GREAT RUSH TO EAST HARLEM

Drinks Could Be Had Easily by Those Known to Sentries.

Owing partly to the cooler weather and partly to the crushings which, attended excursions to Coney Island and elsewhere last Sunday the rush to the northern end of Manhattan Island and the Annexed District reached unexampled proportions yesterday.

The Third Avenue cable cars reached One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street with from 80 to 100 passengers on each car. The cross-town cable cars, which take passengers from this point to Fort Lee Ferry and Fort George, were unable to accommodate the crowds which awaited them.

The East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Police Station force was entirely occupied with excise violations, though only one arrest had been made up to 4:30 o'clock. Every few minutes a policeman in plain clothes would come in and report to the Captain that he had reason to believe that some particular saloon was doing business. Then a uniformed policeman would be sent out to do sentry duty until all the intending customers of this saloon were driven elsewhere.

Notwithstanding this vigilance the citizens of east Harlem seemed to have no difficulty in obtaining all the liquor they wanted. A good customer's face was an open sesame to many saloon doors, and those who had not made friends with saloon keepers on week days found it easy to order a sandwich and whatever else they liked to drink with it in the hotels in this quarter of the city. It also happened that as the attention of the police had been concentrated upon the regular saloons the restaurants sold liquor without much fear of detection.

In one case in this precinct yesterday a woman who kept a saloon was forced to close up through the incumbrance of a policeman at her side door. As soon as she gave up the struggle, she repaired to the police station to give information about a man who, she alleged, was selling liquor freely in the next street. The men saloon keepers took their medicine more philosophically, and carried no tales about the doings of their neighbors.

The reporter for The New-York Times had an opportunity of observing the dress and appearance of some twenty-five policemen in plain clothes as they came into the station house to make reports to the Captain or to be relieved from duty. The thing most common to all these men was not the size of their feet, but the size of their watchguards. Nearly every man had a huge open curb-link gold chain spread across his capacious stomach. Most of them wore broad-soled shoes, and all of them had a lumbering, heavy tread, like men who felt their feet a great weight to carry.

POLICE BAFFLED IN LITTLE ITALY.

Saloons are in Tenements and Violations of Law Hard to Detect.

Five arrests were made yesterday in Capt. Westervelt's precinct after an infinity of trouble. The inhabitants of Little Italy were suspiciously quiet during the day, and no one except an Italian had the slightest chance of obtaining an entrance into any of the saloons which depend upon the uptown Italian colony for their trade.

Most of these saloons are situated in basements of big tenement houses, and the police of East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station, watch as they might, could do nothing to break the connection between the saloon in the tenement house and the population which inhabited the rooms above it.

There were so few Italian men in the streets at times that some of the police suspected that they were all on the roofs drinking cans of beer procured from some of the basement saloons.

Still, one Italian saloon keeper was arrested by the police, and it remains to be seen to-day whether the civilians who were employed last Sunday by Capt. Westervelt were not again on duty procuring evidence of violations yesterday.

A warrant was procured yesterday from Yorkville Court for a saloon keeper whose name was not made public. It seems that a girl thirteen years old was observed by a policeman with a can in her hand. She was stopped and the lid taken off the can, which contained beer.

When taken before Magistrate Simms, she swore that she got the beer from a certain saloon, and had paid 10 cents for it. Thereupon the warrant was issued. As the offense is only a misdemeanor, the warrant could not be served on Sunday, but will be served early to-day.

One policeman in this precinct said that his experience convinced him that as long as the police had no power to break in doors, the trade between regular customers and the saloon keeper could never be stopped. There were not enough policemen to watch all the saloons, and many places were, necessarily, left unguarded. Where the saloon keeper felt assured that his customer would not betray him, he was safe in serving the liquor until the present law was made more stringent.

Between One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Sixty-seventh Street, along Third Avenue, the reporter for The New-York Times did not see a single policeman on regular patrol duty, though he saw some twenty on stationary duty in front of the side doors of saloons.

SHARP WATCH IN THE BOWERY.

But Very Few Violations by Saloon and Store Keepers.

The police of the Eldridge Street Station were busily occupied with excise and Sunday law duty yesterday. Uniformed policemen were stationed opposite 1, 9, 25, 29, and 193 Bowery and 8 Division Street.

Some of the saloon keepers who were persistent in their attempts to violate the law on former Sundays gave up yesterday, and exposed their barrooms to the inspection of the police.

Up to 6 o'clock only four excise arrests had been made by the police in this precinct, of which one was a restaurant waiter named Adolph Gundelfinger, at 241 Bowery. In this case two glasses of beer were sold to policemen in plain clothes.

Two arrests were made for violation of the Sunday law. Louis Weingart of 56 Ludlow Street was caught selling shoes, and Abram Pinsod of 25 Bowery was detected selling clothes.

Very few of the saloons in this precinct did business yesterday, and in those few the customers had to pass a strict examination as to identity before they were admitted to slake their thirst.

WORK OF CITY VIGILANCE LEAGUE.

One of Its Agents Complained of Boys Who Were "Shooting Craps."

Three members of the City Vigilance League appeared at different times yesterday in the police station at the corner of Delancey and Attorney Streets. Each refused to give his name when asked to do so by Sergt. Gallagher, who was in charge at the desk.

One of them said that a saloon was doing business at 108 Norfolk Street. A patrolman was promptly sent out with the Vigilance League man to effect an arrest if any evidence of law-breaking could be found. When the pair reached the door which was supposed to be the side entrance to the saloon, as well as being the only means of communication between a tenement house and the street, a woman came out with a basket under her arm.

The Vigilance League man rushed forward and opened the basket, despite the protest of the patrolman that he had no business to search a person in the street or in a house without a warrant. The basket was empty.

Another Vigilance League man complained that boys were "shooting craps" on the hill in Attorney Street, and an officer was dispatched to catch the lawbreakers. When the boys saw the policeman coming they ran away, leaving several coats and hats behind them. These were taken to the station house.

Capt. Schultz, who has charge of the Delancey Street Station, was onduty at Police Headquarters yesterday. A Vigilance League man handed him a list of saloons in his precinct which were suspected of being open for business. The Captain telephoned the names of the saloon keepers to Sergt. Gallagher, and patrolmen were at once sent out in plain clothes to try to secure evidence against them. They were unsuccessful. The only excise arrest made in this precinct yesterday up to 6 o'clock in the evening was that of Patrick Griffin, at 222 Monroe Street, who was caught by Patrolman Kuntz in uniform. Griffin was held in $100 bail by Magistrate Kudlich at the Essex Market Police Court.

The police of Delancey Street worked hard yesterday to detect violations of the excise law. So far as could be learned, no civilian spies were employed by Capt. Schultz. The saloon keepers who opened their places for business in the forenoon were soon observed by the police, and a patrolman stationed at the door in each case usually had the effect of making them close up for the day. The result of a tour through the precinct tended to show that the excise law was strictly inforced in all but a few cases, where the proprietors admitted only those personaly known either themselves or their bartenders.

Cool Breezes

Will not restore vitality and vigor when the blood is in a depleted condition. Hood's Sarsaparilla does this promptly and surely. It purifies the blood, creates an appetite, gives strength and elasticity to the muscles, and tones the nervous system.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the one true blood purifier prominently in the public eye. $1; six for $5. Sold by all druggists. Be sure to get HOOD'S.

Hood's Pills the after-dinner pill and family cathartic. 25c.

BOHEMIAN SALOONS CLOSED.

Capt. Straus's Patrolmen Subjected to Petty Annoyances.

According to Capt. Strauss of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station, the Bohemian liquor dealers held a meeting last week, and resolved to close up all their places of business yesterday. The consequence of this resolution was seen in the fact that only five arrests for excise violation were made up to 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The Bohemian customers, who had been fully warned of the intention of their compatriots, did not go dry yesterday, although they drank their beer in a lawful manner. Many kegs of beer were bought Saturday, and duly bottled for Sunday use.

The other liquor sellers of the precinct also held a meeting during the week, at which they resolved to puzzle the police as much as possible by keeping their blinds closed whether they were open for business or not. This ruse was fairly successful in its effect, because the time and energy of the police were often expended in guarding empty saloons while other unsuspected places did a good business with fully accredited customers.

At the same time, a great improvement was noted in the behavior of those who live in this precinct. Where there were formerly seven or eight arrests for Sunday drunkenness, only one case of this kind was found yesterday.

One of the Sergeants in the precinct said that the fines for Sunday violations of the excise law were beginning to have their effect in closing the saloons. Very few saloon keepers could afford to pay $50 out of their Sunday profits, and this was the smallest fine which the Justices of Special Sessions were likely to impose.

When asked why the saloon keepers did not demand a jury trial, the Sergeant replied that since Recorder Smyth had sentenced a saloon keeper to six months' imprisonment six years ago, none of his comrades cared to run the risk of a similar punishment.

SIDE DOORS OPEN IN THE ANNEXED.

Six Mounted Policemen Had to Look After All the Saloons.

The exodus over the Harlem River yesterday was greater than on any Sunday this Summer. The crowds were bound both for the old and new annexed districts, and the prediction that in these neighborhoods it would be "dry" was not fulfilled.

In the new annexed district of 16,000 acres a large number of saloons did a profitable side-door business. This was on account of the small number of police on duty. There were only six mounted policemen to patrol the large territory and look out for the violation of the excise law.

The police, however, made nine excise arrests. Of the prisoners were Fred Fisher of 329 East Fifty-fourth Street, a barkeeper in Charles Sultzer's Westchester Park Hotel, near Little Monte Carlo, and Charles Balz of 213 One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, who was arrested later at the same place.

Other prisoners were Anton Hermanny, a saloon keeper at Harrison Avenue, Van Nest; Anton Schwerkalt, at Westchester, near the Country Club; Hiram Hoffman, East Chester Road and Main Street; Herman Handel, Sixth Street and Avenue C, Unionport.

Emil Giesse, a saloon keeper, who has a park at the bridge, West Farms, near Little Monte Carlo, was arrested for violating the Sabbath law. A policeman went into his saloon and asked for a drink. Giesse knew him, and sold him a glass of soda water. The officer then arrested him.

It is estimated that there were 10,000 people in the new annexed district during the day for an outing.

SAYS TAINTOR IS NO LAWYER.

Magistrate Brann Rebukes a Policeman who Acted on Old Advice.

Policeman John O'Connor went into Charles Henniger's saloon, at 254 Fulton Street, yesterday morning and found seven strangers in the barroom, but no glasses. He asked for a glass of beer and was refused. Then he went behind the counter and sampled a bottle, which he found contained whisky. Whereupon he arrested Henniger.

In the Tombs Police Court Magistrate Brann asked O'Connor why he went behind the counter and tasted the whisky.

"I had in mind a previous experience before Police Justice Taintor, where he told me to taste the liquor before I made the arrest," said the policeman.

"But Justice Taintor is no lawyer," said Magistrate Brann. "I wouldn't advise you to do that again. Still, if you want to make a test case of it, you may do so—otherwise I shall discharge the prisoner."

Henniger was discharged and Policeman O'Connor went away grumbling at the Magistrate's decision.

NOT "DRY" AT ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Sheriff Doht, It Is Alleged, Recalled the Orders He Had Issued.

ROCKAWAY BEACH, L. I., July 28.—Rockaway Beach was not "dry" to-day, as was expected. Sheriff Doht, it is intimated, recalled the orders issued for a "dry" Sunday.

In spite of the announcement that the police would close all the resorts on the beach, fully 30,000 persons came here by boat and train. They found no reform. There was plenty of beer and other beverages.

From Rockaway Park to Hammel's station every place was doing business. Front doors and side doors were wide open and the police patrolled their beats just as if the law was not being violated. The only effort made toward a proper observance of the day was the hymn played on a squeaky organ. These dishes made music for a merry-go-round in Seaside Avenue. The organ played repeatedly "Hold the Fort."

There are several versions of how Sheriff Doht came to change his mind about a "dry" Sunday. The Rockaway Beach Business Men's Association held a meeting last night and appointed a committee to wait upon the Sheriff and to try and induce him to change his mind. The committee took a late train for Long Island City, and, arriving there, hired a coach and drove to the Sheriff's home in Glendale. William Wainwright and John Remsen were members of the committee.

The arguments on both sides lasted until nearly 2 o'clock this morning and resulted in the committee carrying its point. Before leaving, however, the committee signed a paper setting forth that it was perfectly satisfied with the Sheriff's management of the beach police.

A MINISTER AS AN INSPECTOR.

The Rev. Mr. Devins Makes a Tour of the Thirteenth Precinct.

The Rev. John B. Devins, pastor of the Hope Presbyterian Chapel, on East Fourth Street, yesterday afternoon made a tour of the Thirteenth Precinct. He was going to preach a sermon in the evening on "Why the Excise Law Should Be Enforced," and he wanted to obtain some facts regarding the enforcement in the precinct. He walked up and down Second Avenue, First Avenue, Avenue A, and Avenue B, and the side streets where saloons are numerous.

He found that all the saloons were not doing business. He said last night that he had his suspicions regarding some of them, but, at any rate, they were not openly violating the law. Finally he came to the corner of Dry Dock Street and East Tenth Street. Alderman Tait is the proprietor of a saloon there, and as the pastor watched the family entrance two men came out with a smile that betokened that they were at peace with all the world. One smacked his lips as they passed the minister, and said to his companion: "It saved my life." Mr. Devins withdrew in the shadow of a neighboring doorway, and presently the side entrance opened and three men came out.

A policeman came along, tried the door and passed on. There are 250 saloons in the precinct, and only fifty policemen who can be on duty at a time. A few moments passed, and four thirsty-looking men came along. They tried the Alderman's side door. A chain rattled, and the watchman at the door scanned them closely and admitted them.

After they disappeared the minister went to the Union Market Station House. There he saw Acting Captain Patrick Cully. In his sermon last night Mr. Devins told what he said to the Captain. He told him that the Alderman was doing business. He mentioned the fact that it was the fourth time that he had complained of excise violations lately, and that the next time he complained he would "go higher." He said that it was current rumor that the Alderman was safe from arrest, but that poor Germans, who ran unpretentious saloons, dared not open. In making this comparison, he said he did not want it to be understood that he favored the later keeping open. Two policemen in uniform were immediately sent to the Alderman's saloon, and thereafter it was closed.

From his pulpit last evening the minister inquired why the Acting Captain had not sent a regiment of soldiers to guard the saloon. He said the Alderman could not be caught napping by uniformed men. After having this fling at the Acting Captain, he said he wished to give him credit for enforcing the law in other parts of the precinct. He said it had been a very dry Sunday there for the first time in his memory.

AN INCREASE IN EXCISE ARRESTS.

The Prisoners Numbered 121—The Sunday Before They Were 18 Less.

There were 121 arrests made by the police before 10 o'clock last night. The number shows an increase of 18 over the arrests made the Sunday before. By precincts the arrests were as follows:

Station.	Arrests.	Station.	Arrests.
Old Slip	0	West 37th St.	14
Church St.	1	East 35th St.	3
City Hall	0	West 47th St.	18
Oak St.	0	East 51st St.	2
Leonard St.	1	West 68th St.	6
Elizabeth St.	2	East 67th St.	7
Madison St.	1	West 100th St.	2
Macdougal St.	3	East 88th St.	2
Charles St.	5	East 104th St.	12
Mulberry St.	4	West 125th St.	3
Eldridge St.	6	East 126th St.	10
Delancey St.	1	High Bridge	0
Union Market	1	West 152d St.	0
East 5th St.	2	Morrisania	2
Mercer St.	3	Tremont	1
West 20th St.	0	King's Bridge	0
Broadway Squad	0	Pier A	2
East 22d St.	4	Steamboat Patrol	0
West 30th St.	1	Westchester	0
Total	121		

No Need for Thirst on Staten Island.

STAPLETON, S. I., July 28.—The Richmond County police continued to-day the effort to enforce the laws against the selling of liquor on Sunday. Policemen in citizens' clothes patroled South Beach and visited the pleasure resorts in different parts of the island. The thirsty New-Yorkers who visited the island had no trouble in getting anything in the line of liquid refreshment that they desired. Twenty arrests were made, eighteen at South Beach, and two at a New-Dorp resort. All of the prisoners were bailed or paroled for trial. The police have made over 100 arrests for Sunday selling during the last month, but have not secured a single conviction.

Two Policemen Attacked.

Policemen Fox and Lewis of the West Forty-seventh Street Station attempted to arrest Samuel Wells, proprietor of a saloon at 507 West Forty-third Street, last evening. They were attacked by Wells, his brothers, Robert and William, and five loungers in the place.

The sound of the struggle was heard by a policeman in uniform outside. He summoned the patrol wagon and squad from the station, and the three brothers and five outsiders were arrested. They will be arraigned in Yorkville Court this morning.

Saloon Keeper's Scout Fined.

Constantino Battocarllo, a boy, was fined $1 yesterday by Magistrate Wentworth, in the Harlem Police Court, for interfering with a policeman in the discharge of his duty. His offense was rapping upon the window of the saloon at 566 Columbus Avenue every time the policeman, who was in plain clothes, approached it.

In court, the boy said he had been told to do so. He was fined, with the expectation that he would remain in the cells until 6 o'clock, when his fine would be up. To the Magistrate's surprise, he paid the dollar from a large roll of bills.

Arrested for Selling Flowers.

Joseph Hibberd, Charles Swenser, and William H. Cockburn, florists, in Grand Avenue, Woodlawn, opposite the entrance to the cemetery, were arrested by police from the King's Bridge Station for selling flowers yesterday afternoon.

Two Arrests on Barges.

Two bartenders on the barge Columbia were arrested by the harbor police yesterday for violating the excise law.

NEW HOUSE HAS LOST SEVEN MEMBERS

Of Those Chosen Last November Five Have Died and Two Resigned.

From The Chicago Tribune.

There have been seven casualties in the ranks of the House of Representatives chosen last November, five by death and two by resignation. The latter includes Representative Julius C. Burrows (Rep.) of the Third Michigan District, and his successor has been elected in the person of Alfred Milne; and Representative J. S. Black (Dem.) of the Tenth Georgia District, who resigned in consequence of reports that his election had been secured by unfair or improper means. He will go before the people again, that they may make it clear whether they desire him or Populist Tom Watson to represent them.

Those who died include, besides Representative Frederick Remann, whose funeral occurred a few days ago, in the Eighteenth Illinois District, the following: Myron B. Wright (Rep.) of the Fifteenth Pennsylvania District, Nov. 13, 1894; Philip S. Post (Rep.) of the Tenth Illinois District, Jan. 6, 1895; Andrew J. Campbell (Rep.) of the Tenth New-York District, Dec. 7, 1894, and William Coggswell, (Rep.,) Sixth Massachusetts, May 22. Mr. Campbell was elected in Gen. Daniel E. Sickles's old district, and his successor is likely to be a Democrat. In the other cases there is no change expected in the political bias of the new Representatives.

Boys Run Down by a Steamer.

Five Yorkville lads took a day's outing in the East River yesterday afternoon in a ponderous rowboat. When opposite Ninety-ninth Street they saw the College Point excursion boat Chancellor bearing down upon them. Immediately they became panic-stricken, and before they had recovered their wits the steamer had crashed into them and spilled them into the water.

They floundered about for a few minutes, and were then dragged aboard the Chancellor by the latter's crew. The lads were not injured. Their names are Joseph Horan, seventeen years old, of 1,814 Third Avenue; James McGannett, seventeen, of 1,588 Third Avenue; Stephen Shaefer, seventeen, of 210 East Ninety-fifth Street; Henry McDonald, eighteen, of 696 Third Avenue, and Thomas Tracy, seventeen, of 1,688 Third Avenue.

The Newark Town Talk.

Town Talk, a handsomely printed sixteen-page illustrated weekly newspaper, published in Newark, N. J., has passed into the control of Messrs. T. E. Burke and Herman E. L. Beyer, and promises, under their capable management, to fill more fully than ever its field as a conveyer of the social, political, personal, and sporting news of its city and its vicinity. The new publishers print a graceful salutatory, and say that their aim is to make their paper clean, crisp, and gossipy, and that there will be no room for matter of an objectionable nature. The first numbers published under their supervision show the ease and facility with which they can accomplish their object, and give assurance that what is bright and what is readable will find fit setting in the columns of their paper.

For Indigestion
Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.
Dr. L. D. Bleber, Phillipsburg, N. J., says: It is an excellent remedy for indigestion, and when diluted with water, a pleasant beverage."

R. WALLACE & SONS MANUFACTURING CO.
Trade Mark.
R. W. & S. Sterling.
SILVERSMITHS,
226 FIFTH AVE.
26TH & 27TH STS.

SING LEE LOST HIS HAT

That Was the Start of Coney's Most Exciting Incident Yesterday.

THE CHINAMAN LEAPED OVERBOARD

He Was in One of Capt. Boyton's Boats and the Water Was Only 30 Inches Deep—Sunday Visitors Orderly.

Sing Lee became infected with the general excitement yesterday at Coney Island and leaped out of one of Capt. Paul Boyton's boats into two and a half feet of water.

Sing Lee is a bonanza laundryman "down at the island," as they now put it in Brooklyn. Like all the other tradesmen in that lively seaside resort he is growing rich so fast it keeps him busy nights counting his money. He found himself in such an opulent state Saturday that he determined to celebrate by entertaining a party of his fellow-countrymen from Mott Street. So word was sent to town and seven sombre pig-tailed Chinese bore down on Sing Lee's laundry early yesterday morning, prepared to make a day of it.

There was a fine feast in the big room behind the laundry, and the company sallied forth to have a good time, just like the white folks. And they had it. They listened to the hurdy-gurdy, and they threw balls at the darky heads, and even smoked the cigars that the proprietors of the darky heads give away with that reckless disregard for human life characteristic of the Coney Island fakir.

Finally, after making the round of the Bowery, and promenading Ocean Parkway, Sing Lee invited his friends to join him in a feat of daring for which he had been trying to screw up his courage for weeks. He refused to explain to his guests what it was, but to a friendly white neighbor he said, with great glee:

"Me shoote chute, see, allee samee you. Takee him long, scare life out him," pointing to the seven men from Mott Street.

Whether it was the cigar he had incautiously smoked at the darky game, or whether it was the delight he experienced at the prospect of scaring the "life out" of the Mott Street men, no one knows, but Sing Lee became tremendously excited as he neared the inclosure where Capt. Paul Boyton's boats "shoot the chutes" at the rate of four a minute.

"How muchee?" Sing Lee demanded of the ticket seller.

"For all?"

"Allee."

"Eighty cents."

The laundryman produced a roll of bills, took off a ten-dollar note, and, after receiving his change, led his company into the inclosure. The strangers from Mott Street stood stock still when they saw the loaded boats whizzing down the chutes like lightning. They stared with all their might. Sing Lee apparently waited for some time, to give them a chance to get accustomed to the amazing sight before advancing the proposition that they take a slide down the precipitous incline themselves.

If a string of gutterals poured out in a perfect stream was any indication, the proposition of the laundryman was by no means favorably received. But Sing Lee is a politician of no mean calibre, having been a resident of Coney Island in the palmy days of "Boss" McKane, and before long he had worked his countrymen toward the landing platform of the chutes. They were fearful, but the fascination of the thing had caught them, and, diving down in his pockets for 80 cents more, Sing Lee soon had his friends up stairs, where the boats were sent down.

The chute inclosure, at this time, as it was all day, was filled with thousands of spectators, all of whom kept their eyes glued on the party of Orientals. A boat was loaded with the voyagers and, with a shriek from eight Chinese throats, the boat started down the incline. As it struck the water there was another combined yell, and then the air was filled with wildly waving pigtails and distorted yellow faces.

Before the agitated mass had resolved itself into anything distinguishable, there was a sharp cry that rang out above all the other noises. A body was seen to shoot out of the boat, and the spectators realized that Sing Lee had gone overboard. As subsequently transpired, he had lost his hat in the water, and he determined to have it back at all hazards. So he leaped over the side of the boat after it. The water is only about thirty inches deep in the basin, but few knew this, and a shout went up from the spectators, while the Chinese in the boat sat as if turned to stone.

"Save the Chink!" yelled one excited spectator from the Bowery. "Jump in after him!"

"Pull him out! Pull him out! Save him!" came from all sides.

Whistler, the sailor man in charge of the boat, didn't know how deep the water was any more than the outsiders, and he promptly jumped to the rescue. Sing Lee had scrambled into sitting posture, and all that was visible of him were his head and his pigtail gently floating out behind. His hat was rocking on the surface of the waves about twenty feet away, and one of Capt. Boyton's sea lions was sniffing at it with much seeming interest.

Sing Lee's attention was riveted on the hat, and he had just started to scramble toward it when Whistler, the sailor man, came up behind him and grabbed him by the pigtail as offering the best hold. The Chinaman resented this with much spirit, and promptly struck at Whistler. The astonished sailorman gave way for a time, but then, realizing that even if Sing Lee wasn't in danger of drowning, his presence in the basin was highly improper, he started to eject him. For some moments there was a very lively and entertaining water combat. Sing Lee was determined not to be put out until he got his hat, and Whistler was equally determined that he should go forth with or without it. Other attendants lent a helping hand, and spluttering and kicking, Sing Lee was finally landed, and his hat was flashed out with the aid of the sea lion.

There was little else at the Island to cause excitement beyond this incident. All were very peaceable and orderly, and the police had very little to do. With a look almost of disgust, the officer in charge of the desk at Police Headquarters said:

"Nothing doing at all. We've had four drunks and one accident to show for the whole day's work."

The restaurant keepers and saloon men, bearing in mind their experience of the Sunday before, when they were cleaned out by the horde of hungry pleasure seekers, had put in an ample stock. But the cool weather prevailing in the city kept down the number of visitors, and the purveyors of refreshments, liquid and otherwise, found themselves with large stocks on hand after the day's work was over. Not, however, that they did not do a good business. The report that there was to be a very dry time at Rockaway Beach turned lots of the "regulars" from that place to Coney Island.

Capt. Clayton, who is in charge of the Coney Island Precinct, made no attempt to interfere with the thirsty. Beer flowed on every side, the rate of consumption being kept down only by the coolness of the atmosphere. All the concert halls were wide open, though the bars were screened, a fact that did not prevent the bartenders from working with might and main behind the screens. Deputy Police Commissioner Crosby came down to look over the field with Capt. Clayton. He saw nothing to object to except in one place, where they were having alleged "Persian dances" under the advertisement of a "sacred concert." The place was ordered closed.

Ex-Senator Charles M. Gormley of Massachusetts, who for two weeks has been visiting in New-York, complained to the police that he had been robbed of $1,000 while at the island last Wednesday night. The ex-Senator, in his rounds of the concert halls, met Madeline Laverne, an actress of 38 Fleet Street, Brooklyn, with whom he spent several hours, and shortly after leaving her he missed his bank roll. When Madeline was arrested yesterday she said Herbert Gray, manager of the Victoria Concert Hall; Fred Atkins, and William Landon, who keeps a saloon on the Bowery, knew more about the missing money than she did. All three men were arrested. The quartet will be arraigned in the police court to-day.

Another robbery that was reported caused a great deal of mirth to the police, in which the victim, however, did not see the point. The victim was Roundsman Kiernan. The Roundsman had a day off yesterday, and he went to Coney Island. He carried a hundred-dollar gold hunting-case watch. At Surf Avenue and West Third Street a friend asked him what time it was.

The Roundsman looked for his watch, but it was gone. He was astonished, and then he walked to the Coney Island Precinct and told Capt. Clayton that his watch had been picked from his pocket.

James J. McCabe, who lives at 14 Dey Street, this city, was driving a team down Ocean Parkway when he ran into Irving Brown of 80 Court Street, Brooklyn, who was riding a bicycle. Brown's wheel was smashed, but he himself escaped without injury. McCabe promised to replace the bicycle, and Brown declined to make a complaint.

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

Supplied under Royal Warrants to Her Majesty the Queen of England, and to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

REPORTED LOSS OF A STEAMER

The Belle Memphis, a Large Mississippi River Boat Said to Have Sunk—At Least Forty Persons Drowned.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 28.—It is reported here to-night that the large and elegant steamer Belle Memphis, owned by the Anchor Line Company, and running between this city and St. Louis, sank this evening about sixty miles north of this city.

The report has it further that forty or more lives were lost.

It appears highly improbable at this hour that the rumor either can be confirmed or denied to-night, as every source of information has been exhausted.

There is no telegraph line along the river, and only a few telephone lines. One connection is with Osceola and another is by way of Dyersburg, but no communication with these places could be had to-noght.

The only possibility of securing news is that some one may come from the boat to this city for relief in case the accident occurred, as was done in the case of the steamer Lady Lee a few weeks ago. The Lady Lee, however, went down only fourteen miles above here.

The Belle Memphis was due here to-night, and reached Cairo southbound at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

A feature of the rumor that gives it some ground for credence is that it states with accuracy the number of passengers aboard.

The list includes a large delegation of Memphis people taking advantage of a cheap excursion rate and making the round trip on the steamer.

SALOONS OPEN FOR AN HOUR

Between 12 and 1 O'Clock This Morning Some Did a Big Business—No Attempt to Interfere.

The sale of intoxicating liquors was resumed for one hour this morning between 12 and 1 o'clock, in a few saloons in the Bowery and other down-town streets. The saloon keepers were not molested.

The Bowery was perfectly decorous until midnight. The saloons were all closed, and in most places the shades were left up, so that the brightly lighted interiors were open to view. At the moment of midnight some five or six saloon keepers on the Bowery threw open the front doors. This at once attracted much attention.

Men stared as though they could scarcely believe what they saw. It did not take long to convince them that there was no mistake, and the saloons that were opened instantly filled with thirsty crowds.

Among the places in the Bowery that were open were Michael Noonan's, Bowery and Great Jones Street; Daroven & Kerwick's, Bowery and Grand Street; the "Little Jumbo," 119 Bowery; New-England Hotel, Bowery and Bayard Street; Sherman House, Bowery and Bayard Street; the Thalia, 45 Bowery; P. Fitzpatrick's, 79 Bowery, and Henry Pegram's, Mott Street and Park Row.

In the "Little Jumbo" three bartenders were hard at work. The place was crowded and there was a constant rush for the bar. A "barker" called to a group of men that collected in front of the place "to walk right in and get a big, cool schooner of lager beer for 5 cents."

Michael Noonan said:

HOLMES KEPT SKELETONS

Said to Have Had the Bones of His Victims Articulated.

WAS A HEAVY INVESTOR IN PATENTS

Further Discoveries in the Englewood House—Wanted His Brother-in-Law Killed—An Insurance Agent Who Feared Him.

CHICAGO, July 28.—Unmistakable evidence of murder at the Holmes "castle" in Englewood was last night placed in the hands of Inspector Fitzpatrick. That at least four persons have been cruelly murdered in this chamber of horrors is now a practical certainty.

Part of the skeleton of one of Holmes's victims, supposedly that of Mrs. Julia Connor, is now in the Inspector's office in the City Hall. Two other skeletons, which came from the same place, will be placed in his possession to-morrow. A fourth body has been traced to Philadelphia, and its recipient there will no doubt be discovered in the course of a few days.

The man who produced this startling evidence was closeted with the Inspector and Detectives Norton and Fitzpatrick from 6 till 9 o'clock last night.

This man's story is that he first met Holmes in response to an advertisement which appeared in a daily newspaper for a machinist. This was in the Summer of 1892. He worked for Holmes in that capacity for several months. One day Holmes came to him and asked him if he could mount a skeleton. The man said he could. Holmes conducted him to a dark room on the second floor in the central part of the building, and there pointed out the body of a man. There was considerable flesh on the lower limbs, but the arms were practically denuded of flesh. He took the arm bones and skull away with him that night. The next day Holmes took the remainder of the skeleton to the machinist's house. This was Oct. 1, 1892. Jan. 2, 1893, Holmes went to him and asked him if he could articulate another skeleton for him. Another trip to the dark room produced another human body—this time that of a female. This body had much more flesh on it than the other. In describing the body to the police he said:

"The body looked like that of a jackrabbit which had been skinned by splitting the skin down the face and rolling it back off the entire body. In some places considerable of the flesh had been taken off with it."

This is the skeleton now in the possession of the Inspector, who believes it to be all that is left of Mrs. Julia Connor. In June, 1893, he was again called upon by Holmes to articulate a third skeleton, which was produced from this same dark and mysterious chamber in the "castle." Holmes paid him $36 each for two of the skeletons, and took them away. The third he did not call for.

The name by which the mechanic is generally known is Charley Chapman. He has not been formally placed under arrest, but probably will be as soon as the police get from him all the information he will give. It is said that he knows entirely too much of Holmes and his skeletons to be an innocent man. It was what he claims to be the skull of Mrs. Connor which he brought to Inspector Fitzpatrick. He claims that the other bones are now in the hands of a young medical student to whom he loaned them. The entire skeleton will probably be in the hands of the police to-morrow, together with that of Annie Williams. Chapman is quite positive that he knows from whose bodies the skeletons were taken, and does not seem to realize that he can be made to tell where he acquired the information or explain why he has held the information secret.

The mechanic was greatly startled when he found that the police knew of his existence or his connection with Holmes. He was drinking in a saloon early yesterday, and, becoming slightly intoxicated, let slip several remarks which are accountable for his being in the position which he now finds himself. He at first denied all knowledge of Holmes or his doings, but decided later that he had better tell at least part of what he knows. He pleaded with the police to keep his name from the public, as he has two respectable sons who are clerks in mercantile houses here.

Another most important feature of this man's story was his statement that during all the time that he was fixing up skeletons for Holmes, Pat Quinlan was about the premises, and seemed to be Holmes's trusted man. To verify his statement inthis regard, Quinlan was sent for, and confronted by the machinist and mounter of skeletons. What took place between the two when the Inspector declined to say, but when Pat came out of the "sweatbox" this time he looked ten years older, and his whole bearing was that of abject despair.

Only about an hour before Quinlan had been called upon to face another witness whose testimony was damaging for him and Holmes. This witness was Cephas Humparey, a colored man, who lives at 6,213 Peoria Street, and drives an express wagon. Humphrey told the Inspector that in June, 1893, Holmes came to him one day and asked him if he could take a trunk and box to the Union Station.

"I told him I could," said Humphrey.

"I want you to come after the stuff about dark," said Holmes, "as I do not care to have the neighbors see it go away."

Humphrey called. He was conducted to this chamber of horrors mentioned by the machinist and even more vividly described by the superstitious colored man.

"It was an awful-looking place," he said. "There were no windows in it at all, and only a heavy door opening into it. It made my flesh creep to go in there. I felt as if something was wrong, but Mr. Holmes did not give me much time to think about that."

Humphrey then went on to tell how he had found a large box which looked like the casing ordinarily used for pianos. This box he carried down stairs and started to set upon end on the sidewalk. Holmes was watching him from a window up stairs, and rapped vigorously to attract his attention.

"Don't do that," he called to the expressman. "Lay it down flat."

He then went back and got the trunk. Holmes instructed him to take both to the Union Station and leave them at a certain place on the platform. He told Humphrey he need not say anything to anybody at the station, as a man there was expecting the packages and would take care of them. Humphrey said, that as well as he recollected, Holmes told him the box was to go to Philadelphia, but he could not remember where he said the trunk was to be sent.

The expressman and machinist were both detained by the Inspector, and will not be allowed to leave the custody of an officer until more searching investigation is made in regard to their stories.

Another alleged startling discovery reported by the police yesterday was the finding of a wooden footprint on the inside door of the blind vault on the third floor of the building. Although the vault had been carefully examined on previous occasions, the footprint was not found until yesterday. Up to that time the police had been entirely at a loss to attribute any object for the construction of the vault arrangement other than that advanced by conjecture. Now it is believed by the police that Holmes's victims, or some of them, were inveigled into the vault between the two sets of doors, and there they were smothered.

HOLMES WAS A SCHEMER.

The Insurance Agent Doubts that He Was Guilty of Murder.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 28.—C. W. Arnold, the insurance man who is said to have been closely associated with Holmes's life insurance schemes, and who, it was said, was for some months employed in Chicago by the Fidelity Mutual Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia, is in this city. He said to-day he had had no business relations with Holmes since 1892.

"I dropped him then like a hot potato," said Mr. Arnold. Mr. Arnold says, in 1892, he insured J. H. Pietzel for $2,000, but the policy was made out to Pietzel personally, and he thinks it was afterward assigned to his wife. He does not think Holmes could have ever had it assigned to him, and does not think the insurance is now in force. Mr. Arnold says he wrote insurance for Holmes personally three times and insured him twice, but claims Holmes took little interest in his personal insurance, and dropped it some time ago. Mr. Arnold says all he knows about Holmes is that he was his neighbor and friend when he lived in Englewood, and Holmes took a fancy to him and transacted some minor business matters through him. He claims, however, that he never transacted, altogether, more than $3,000 worth of business for Holmes. Holmes, he insists, never told him anything about his insurance schemes, and he thinks it must have been something that developed after he quit Holmes. When asked why he dropped Holmes, Mr. Arnold replied:

"Why, he was getting too far above me. I could not keep up with his great schemes. He was always trading wind for something, and I found I could not hold any relations with him. In reality, I never had any relations much closer than those of a neighbor, except that he let me in on the inside of some of his wind schemes. There is considerable about his trading that could be said, but it is not to my interest to talk now. He traded wind for drug stores and other property all around.

"The papers are printing a lot of bosh about Holmes. In the first place, Pietzel is not dead; neither is Mrs. Connor. Holmes was too smart a man to kill any one, although he may deserve to hang for other things. I want to say right here that, while I knew Holmes for several years in Chicago and he confided in me to a great extent, I cannot throw any light upon these insurance developments. I watch with interest the accounts in the daily papers, but I don't believe any of the murder stories, and, if I am ever called to testify, there is nothing that I could say that would help the prosecution at all. I saw the Holmes Building when it was erected and am glad that it is to come down, for it is a ramshackle affair. When it was built, however, I never suspected that there was anything wrong connected with it. By the way, Holmes was a great man on patents, and I have known of his spending as much as $10,000 on his scheme for bending glass. He did not use other people's money altogether, either. He was after big things, and was willing to risk all that he had. I purchased one patent for him, but he did not push it any. There are certain things that I must be silent on at present, and I hope that I will not be dragged into this affair. Otherwise I would tell you about one class of deals by which Holmes made $150,000 easily."

WHERE IS M. H. COLE?

He Is Thought to Have Been One of Holmes's Victims.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 28.—John Caldwell, confined in the penitentiary here for horse stealing, gave out a statement to-day which establishes the fact that he was a former partner of H. H. Holmes. Caldwell's statement in many particulars is corroborated by several citizens of Little Rock.

Milfred H. Cole, a wealthy lumberman from Baltimore, arrived in this city in July, 1894, and made many valuable real estate deals. After remaining here two weeks, he went to Texas and met Holmes at Fort Worth. The two men were together several days, and Caldwell heard a conversation between them relative to business matters. Cole returned to Little Rock and remarked to several business men that he had met a gentleman named Holmes who had induced him to join in his Chicago enterprises. He stated at the time that P. D. Arnold, Sheriff, and Mayor Ellis were members of the syndicate headed by Holmes.

Several days after his return here, Cole received a telegram calling him to Fort Worth. He was absent one week and hurriedly returned, arranged his business affairs, and left for Chicago. This was the last heard of him by his friends here, although diligent efforts have been made to locate him. No one has appeared to look after his interests.

Caldwell says he is positive Holmes met Cole in Chicago, and the men were together in that city several days. It was known that Cole carried large insurance policies on his life. To-day's developments have caused the authorities to look upon Caldwell with interest. They now believe he can tell the story of Minnie Williams's disappearance.

STILL ANOTHER VICTIM.

Holmes Held Responsible for the Disappearance of Mrs. Lee.

AURORA, Ill., July 28.—Albert Phillips, father of Clarence Phillips, who conducted a restaurant in Holmes's building on Sixty-third Street during the World's Fair, is confident that Holmes is responsible for the disappearance of still another victim than those so far known. Her name was Mrs. Lee.

Albert Phillips for several months assisted his son Clarence in conducting his restaurant, and became well acquainted with Holmes during that time. He said to-day: "The revelations in the case of Holmes make clear to me the mystery of the disappearance of Mrs. Lee while I was at the restaurant. She went out of sight as completely and mysteriously as though she had fallen off the earth, and my son and I were greatly puzzled over it at the time. Mrs. Lee came to the place while I was there. She was a handsome brunette, tall and stately, and well dressed. She often displayed bank notes of large denominations, claimed to be worth $80,000, and said that her husband and two children had died two years before. I wondered why a woman of her means should be content with the accommodations of our place, and finally made up my mind it was for the society of Holmes. I often spoke with her while serving her at the table, and I found her agreeable and intelligent. One day she was missing. We never knew where or how she went.

"I studied Holmes well while at the restaurant, and knew him as a sleek, smooth rascal. I had evidence of his crooked business dealings daily, but did not then suspect he was steeped in crime. Pat Quinlan seemed to be his confidant in every undertaking."

WAS AFRAID OF HOLMES.

Jonathan Belknap Thinks His Watchfulness Saved His Life.

OLEAN, N. Y., July 28.—Jonathan Belknap, Postmaster at Weston Mills, is a granduncle of one of H. H. Holmes's wives. He has had several real estate transactions with Holmes, and relates the following story of his experience in Chicago:

"I knew he was a scoundrel, and I had been warned not to be alone with him. I did not want to stay in his house over night, but he urged it, and I could not well get out of it. During the day, Holmes showed me the house, and tried to get me to go up on the roof with him, but I would not. He went away that night, and when I went to bed I carefully locked the door.

"I did not sleep well, and late in the night I was awakened by cautious footsteps in the hall, and heard some one try to open the door. I lay quiet, and presently there came a rap. I asked what was up, and Pat Quinlan answered that he wanted to come in and sleep with me, but I refused to admit him. I have no doubt if I had gone on the roof with Holmes or had let Quinlan into my room I would not be here now. I know the whole gang, and have no doubt the stories told of them are true. I was the first to give the detectives a clue to Holmes, and have furnished them with letters and papers showing his rascality. Quinlan was Holmes's right-hand man, and there were several other rascals in with them. A lawyer was one of them. I have sent all the letters and papers in my possession to the Chicago detectives, and I am ready at any time to go there and tell them all I know."

A Bricklayer's Story.

KEOKUK, Iowa, July 28.—George Bowman, a bricklayer, who has resided in Keokuk for several years past, told the Keokuk police to-night that he was in Chicago in 1889 and helped build the Holmes house in Englewood. More trusted employes did the chief work on the basement. Holmes had a brother-in-law, according to Bowman, whom he wanted out of the way, and one day he said to Bowman: "Drop a stone on that man's head and I will give you $50." Bowman says near the house was a high sidewalk, under which Holmes frequently dug holes in which he mysteriously buried stuff.

Nothing Found at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 28.—Detective Geyer, who is handling the Philadelphia end of the Holmes murder mystery, telegraphed late Friday night to Chief of Police Deitsch to search the house on Poplar Street which Holmes occupied while here. Geyer, while in Cincinnati several weeks ago, made a cursory examination, but found nothing. Detectives Schnucks and Bulmer were yesterday sent to 906 Poplar Street and thoroughly searched the building. The garden and cellar were dug up, closets examined, floors removed, and chimneys looked into, but nothing whatever was found.

Holmes Will Not Talk.

PHILADELPHIA, July 28.—Holmes and his counsel, Lawyer Shoemaker, have changed their policy, and for the future say they will do no more talking for publication. By reason of this change in the policy of Mr. Shoemaker nothing could be learned here to-day from him about the skeletons that the Chicago police say they have discovered.

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FANCIULLI'S LATEST MARCH

Written in Ten Minutes in Honor of Col. "Bill" Sterett.

From The Washington Post.

"I've no objection," observed Col. William Green Sterett, "to having a march dedicated to me. Indeed, I think I'd like it. I've had a dog named after me, and recently a poem was sawed off on me, and these sort of honors have been drifting to my shores lately right along. It pleases me, and my impression is that should a march be written in my name my cup of joy would be full."

"It shall be done," asseverated Prof. Fanciulli. "See, I will write it now. In ten minutes it shall be done."

The scene was one of our popular roof gardens, and Prof. Fanciulli had just announced his laudable determination to compose a march in Col. Sterett's memory.

"It shall be a finished composition in ten minutes," said the professor. "It is as easy as nothing, particularly when it is to be dedicated to my friend, Col. Sterett."

"You are very polite," returned Col. Sterett, "but your proposal to do this in ten minutes alarms me. Now, I'm sensitive about anything that's to go through life with my name. I wouldn't for half my halidom have you sacrifice melody and musical beauty to speed."

"It shall be as you say," interjected Prof. Fanciulli, ardently. "You shall select the tempo. Now, listen. I will hum you a bar from a march. Tum, tum, te tum, te tum! How do you like that?"

"Why," remarked Col. Sterett, after listening critically, "that seems a bit frivolous. Now, something with more of an ice-wagon movement might do; something jolty and strong. I don't know one note from another, but I've got an ear like an angel, and I'd just as soon have a man pull a gun on me as to make a discord in music. So I want you to be careful and exact in this composition.

"When I was a boy in Kentucky," continued Col. Sterett, "there were two pieces of music which gave me profound pleasure, and which I never forgot. One was 'Smith's March.'"

"I never yet heard of 'Smith's March,'" remarked Prof. Fanciulli, meditatively.

"Well, it's a masterpiece of turgid, powerful music," went on Col. Sterett. "The other piece was one where a captive knight was imprisoned in a tower and his crusading companions were going through the street which this tower was on, and he could not make them hear his cries for aid because they made such an uproar with their clarions. I forget the name, but the first line ran pathetically to these words:

Cease awhile clarion, clarion wild and shrill.

"I used to hear this sung at inlairs and other Kentucky gatherings in my youth, and never got over it.

"At this time of which I speak I was powerfully interested in the Crusaders, and was studying Mosiemry with the aid of Walter Scott. I couldn't sleep nights for my hatred of Saracens, and at the age of twelve, had you asked me why I clung to life, I should have told you that it was for the sole purpose of destroying Paynims when I grew up. I looked on a Paynim as worse than a Republican, and to me a Saracen was merely an Abolitionist of hundreds of years gone by.

"As I tell you, these studies and these influences had a great deal to do with framing my musical taste. I would suggest, therefore, that in so far as the object of the meeting is to please me, you make this proposed piece of music either replete with sobs and of a romantic yet tender strain, or take it be made as martial as possible. There are only two things for which I look in music. Give me tender affection, as of a mother for her child, or give me war. Now, I understand you're going to play marches altogether at your next White House grounds concert. I'm going there to feed my stern taste for carnage."

"Yes," replied Prof. Fanciulli, "I shall play the marches. But this one I am to write. Take out your watch; I shall compose it in the ten minutes. Waiter, bring to me some paper until I draw the five lines I need. Also, bring a plate of crackers, cheese, and dried beef."

"Professor, I don't want to discourage you," said Col. Sterett, solemnly, and with feeling, "but I can hardly consent to music bearing my name which is composed under the inspiration of cheese and jerked beef. I fear the worst possible musical results from the repast you have so hastily ordered. Think again; can't we name something lighter and more ethereal than cheese; some regalement more effervescent than dried beef?"

"Never fear," remarked Prof. Fanciulli, confidently. "I compose many times with such inspiration. It is all right. Let but the paper come, and in ten minutes the march is done."

"Well," said Col. Sterett, dubiously, "of course I wouldn't think of directing a proficient musician and an author in harmony as to how he should compose. But, as a newspaper man, I must say that were I to begin an article by any lavish consumption of dried beef and cheese, my fancy would get baggy at the knee, and I would never be able to throw off those gems which Texas waits for."

"Fear not," said Prof. Fanciulli, as the paper and the other delicacies commanded were brought. "Fear nothing. Cheese exalts; beef has its illusions. This music I make shall sweep and soar by their aid."

"I surely hope so," said Col. Sterett, "seeing it's to be dedicated to me. But don't you think we might better name this coming production the 'Cheese Quick-step' or the 'Dried Beef Patrol'? We might leave my piece for what one might call a less vigorous moment."

"Never," said Prof. Fanciulli; "it shall be done now."

Prof. Fanciulli drew lines rapidly. He blotted in the notes with the energy of inspiration, and the music grew, the cheese and crackers disappeared. At the end of ten minutes he had finished. Prof. Fanciulli went to the piano and played his composition. It was exquisite; a perfect march, full of go and fire. Everybody looked around; everybody applauded.

"It is nothing," said Prof. Fanciulli. "When Prince David of Hawaii was here I sat down one night at the Press Club and in ten minutes I composed the 'Cannibal March' in his honor. You could hear the shriek of the startled missionary; the hot pursuit of the cannibals. Then he is knocked on the head and roasted; it is all clear in the music. At last it is finished, and the cannibals sit about gnawing his bones. It was very spirited; very exact. Prince David said himself it made his mouth water. Oh, it was superb. So also with this piece which I now dedicate to Col. Sterett. Ages shall yet hear of him by this music."

A Reformatory Graduate Arrested.

John J. Laylor, twenty-five years old, a former inmate of the Elmira Reformatory, who was arrested Saturday morning for assaults on two policemen, was arraigned on that charge in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday morning and committed for trial.

WHAT MISS HANSEN SAYS

Dr. Biggs Arranged to Send Lillie Low to School.

WAS TO HAVE TAKEN HER TUESDAY

The Girl Brought Home by the Doctor Monday After She Had Attempted to Commit Suicide at Grant's Tomb.

Dr. Thomas J. Biggs, for whom the police have been searching in connection with the suicide or murder of Lillian Low, was not found yesterday, but Henry T. Champney and Miss Amelia K. Hansen made a statement to a reporter for The New-York Times.

"I am a native of Canada," said Miss Hansen, "and my parents at present live in Denver. I lived in Boston a short time, and then in Chicago for three years with my two brothers. One of my brothers is now employed by Mr. Champney in the Bovinine Company's office.

"I first lived in this city at 270 West Thirty-ninth Street, one year. I then moved to 400 West Fifty-eighth Street, where I lived another year. I next lived at 102 West Fifty-eighth Street, for four years, and then one year at 80 West Eighty-second Street. I lived at 34 West Thirty-second Street thirteen months, and have lived at 103 West Fifty-eighth Street since last September. I had to give up taking boarders at 34 West Thirty-second Street on account of failing health. While there I had twenty gentlemen. Miss Low was the first and only woman I had in my house, and she and her father were with me only six weeks.

"I tell these facts in order to set at rest the malicious stories that have been floating around concerning my history. I will soon tell all I know of Lillie Low's suicide.

"Lillie was working in the flat all day Saturday, preparing for a musicale which we had in the evening. She enjoyed herself that night, I think, for the first time in her life. She was in the house Sunday also, but in the evening she and I had a slight quarrel and she struck me, but not very hard, and was sorry for it ten minutes afterward. After that I played a piano, and Mr. Champney and Lillie were sitting in the room until 10:30 o'clock, when we retired. Lillie bade Mr. Champney and me good-night. I supposed she had gone to bed, but at 4 A. M. Monday the bell rang, and I went to the door and asked who was there. To my surprise Lillie answered that it was she, and I opened the door and found Dr. Biggs standing there with her. I exclaimed: 'For pity's sake, what does this mean? Where have you been?'

"Lillie did not reply, and Dr. Biggs told her to go to bed, and asked for Mr. Champney, who got up and Mayor Ellis in his room. Then Dr. Biggs told Mr. Champney that Lillie had been found at Grant's Tomb, with a bottle of orange flower water, which she told a policeman she was going to drink and then throw herself into the river. The policeman took her to the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Police Station, and she told them to send for Dr. Biggs. A policeman brought him to the station house at 1:30 A. M.

"Dr. Biggs then talked to Mr. Champney about the girl going to school and made an appointment with him for 1 P. M. Monday. Dr. Biggs spent all the day making arrangements to send Lillie to St. Mary's School in West Sixteenth Street, and they agreed to take her there if Father Pendergast agreed. Father Pendergast consented, and Dr. Biggs was to take her to the schooo! Tuesday afternoon. She was to be taken for a few weeks free of charge.

"Lillie rose Monday morning about 10 o'clock, but seemed to have no appetite. She wandered from room to room till noon, when Dr. Biggs called.

"In the meantime I scolded Lillie for her actions, and especially for sending for Dr. Biggs. I asked her why she wanted to create such a scandal.

"'Why didn't you send for your friend Trowbridge, whom you speak of?' I asked her, 'or for your father?'

"'For my father?' she exclaimed. 'Don't you know he is the man I want to get rid of?'

"When Dr. Biggs called she was on the couch in the sitting room, but he didn't speak to her. He told me he thought it would be better all around for Lillie to go to this school, and then he left the house. After he went away Lillie said to me:

"'I think this school you have picked for me will make some excuse to take me away in less than six weeks. I would rather die than go back to my father. He will promise to give me a better home, and then take me to some hole of a room in another lodging house.'

"Lillian was always in dread of her father, because of the letter she wrote him. She feared if he ever got hold of her he would punish her.

"'If my father gets me again,' she said to me, 'I shall never see you any more. He will not even let me write to you.'

"Then she wandered from room to room, and afterward dressed herself and acted as if she was bidding good-bye to everything, which events showed she was. She got down on her hands and knees and threw her arms about me and laid her head on my shoulder and cried for fully fifteen minutes.

"Then she asked me if I wouldn't let her go to the market and order things for dinner. I think she wanted to get the money to buy the pistol. I suspected something and told her I would go. She then asked me my pocketbook, but I did not let her have it. But Lillie slipped out of the house and went to the cook at 34 West Thirty-second Street and tried to borrow money from her, without success. She asked the cook to borrow some from the family, but no one was at home. Then she went to Cushman's bakery in Sixth Avenue, near Thirty-third Street, and borrowed $1 from the cashier, Miss Powers, on my account, and then to Nounencamp's grocery, where she borrowed $2 more, and had it charged to my account.

"We were greatly worried Monday night when Lillie failed to return home, and Tuesday I called on Mrs. Tisdale, at 34 West Thirty-second Street, to ask if she had been there. She told me of Lillie's visit, and then I learned the rest.

"Dr. Briggs called at 1 P. M. to take Lillie to St. Mary's School, and asked me if Lillie was ready.

"'She is gone,' I said, and told him of her disappearance.

"'Oh, the foolish, foolish girl!' he said. 'I have made all arrangements, and the Lady Superior said she would be only too glad to have her come. They are going to have a dance to-night, and I thought Lillie would be so happy there.'

"We worried all Tuesday and Tuesday night, and Wednesday morning we saw the picture of the suicide, and, of course, recognized it as that of Lillie Low. Mr. Champney went to Mr. Van Amringe and advised him to take Mr. Low to the Morgue. I went to Miss Power's, in the bakery, and told her. She said Mr. Low had just been in, and she had told him what I said to her the day before. She called a policeman, and Mr. Low said he feared the suicide was Lillie. Then he went to the police station, and then to the Morgue, where he identified his daughter.

"I do not know whether Dr. Biggs visited the Morgue. I do not know anything about his movements Wednesday. I did not go there, because I want to remember Lillie as she was in life. I cannot bear to think of her as dead, for she was a lively, bright girl, and as pure as crystal.

"As for Dr. Biggs and Lillie I knew nothing of any affection between them, though when Dr. Biggs told her he thought she ought to go to school she asked him why he could not engage a room for her at his lodging place, 34 West Thirty-second Street. Lillie was greatly disappointed when she found she could not go with me to the mountains. It was my intention to take her with me, but her escapade at Grant's Tomb turned me against her to a certain extent, and I decided not to take her.

"Lillie formerly roomed with Miss Alice Champney, who is a niece of Mr. Champney. Miss Champney left here July 1, and went with her father to North Conway, N. H. As for our wanting to get control of Lillie so as to get her father's money, that is all nonsense. Joseph T. Low and Mr. Champney time and again that James Low had no money, but lived on his family's charity."

Mr. Champney is a near relative of J. Wells Champney, the artist, but would not say whether he was the artist's brother or cousin. He corroborated everything Miss Hansen said.

"I was born in New-Hampshire," he said, "and lived forty years in Boston, where for twenty-five years I was in business as an upholsterer. I never acted toward Miss Low except as one naturally would who had compassion for a young woman whose life had been such as her's was."

Oscar Lipsker last evening called at the Nineteenth Precinct Police Station and looked at the clothing worn by Lillian Low when she died. He said the hat and veil were exactly like those worn by the girl when he saw her Saturday a week ago with a man whom he thinks was Dr. Biggs, at a Fort George soda water stand, but he was not certain of the sailor's jacket. He did not notice that the girl he saw had white stripes on her sailor's collar, and he thought her jacket was considerably longer than the one shown to him. He said the dress looked like the one that the girl wore. He said he was positive he could identify Dr. Biggs if he saw him again, and Capt. Pickett told him to be on hand early to-morrow morning at the Coroner's office, so as to identify Dr. Biggs if possible before the inquest begins.

James Low, Jr., father of Lillian Low, did not visit the Nineteenth Precinct Police Station yesterday. To a reporter for The New-York Times he said he felt so wretchedly he did not know what to do.

"I believe," he said, "my daughter loved Dr. Biggs, but he did not reciprocate her affection. She felt that Miss Hansen had no love for her, and that she was utterly alone in the world, and in despair went to Washington Heights and killed herself or was murdered. I do not know that I can secure the punishment of those people for luring my girl away. My idea is that they intended to keep Lillie till she was twenty-one years old, and then present me with an exorbitant bill for her board while she was with them."

AN AMERICAN ACADEMY NAMED

The Twenty-five Writers, Artists, and Scientists Young People Think Should Compose It.

From The Boston Commonwealth.

Every now and then some kindly editor or statesman undertakes the genial duty of pleasing forty people—more or less—by constructing a new list of persons who are to do for America the duty which the "Academy" of France does, whatever that may be. That deserving and spirited weekly, The Pathfinder, which is a National paper for young men and young women, is the latest adventurer in this line. The Pathfinder is not a children's paper, it is not a story paper, it states both sides, it is not sensational, and it "boils down." Such is the excellent statement of its well boiled-down programme.

Stimulated by what was known as the "Lew Wallace plan," The Pathfinder prepared what it calls a straw vote, as to whether the American people wanted such an honorary institution established, and also asked for ballots as to who should be the first twenty-five persons to represent "the highest achievement in the American literature, art, and science of to-day." Not unnaturally, if one may cite President Lincoln's famous canon of criticism, the "fellows who liked that sort of thing" liked this plan, and, as the fellows who did not care a rap for it did not vote, very naturally, a large majority appeared in favor of the academy. So much, at last, was gained.

From schools and literary societies the votes "kept coming in" for the whole Winter, until the second week in May, when the editors closed the polls. On examination of the votes, it proved that political favorites had received a good many; but these were "rigorously" excluded by the editors, who thus exercised a prudent discretion in counting. And the result was the following list of the names which appear the highest number of times in all the ballots submitted. So far as the men of letters go—who seem to have led the artists in all cases except that of Mr. Spofford—the list, with one or two odd exceptions, is creditable to the good sense of the readers of The Pathfinder, and must give courage to the writers for it. For nothing encourages a journalist more than to know that he is not writing for fools.

1. William Dean Howells, novelist.
2. Thomas Bailey Aldrich, poet.
3. Thomas Nelson Page, story writer.
4. Eugene Field, poet.
5. Lew Wallace, romancer.
6. James Whitcomb Bailey, poet.
7. Frank R. Stockton, humorist.
8. Mark Twain, (Mr. Clemens,) humorist.
9. Sarah Orne Jewett, novelist.
10. S. Weir Mitchell, physician.
11. Charles A. Dana, journalist.
12. Henry Watterson, journalist.
13. Edward Everett Hale, preacher.
14. John H. Vincent, Bishop.
15. William T. Harris, educator.
16. John Fiske, historian.
17. John Bach McMaster, historian.
18. Dudley Buck, composer.
19. John Philip Sousa, bandmaster.
20. Joseph Jefferson, actor.
21. Thomas Moran, painter.
22. F. Hopkinson Smith, artist.
23. Thomas A. Edison, inventor.
24. Alexander Graham Bell, inventor.
25. Ainsworth R. Spofford, librarian.

Such lists, wherever they appear, are of no great consequence as indexes of the real worth of the people named. But they do measure the sense of the juries which give the votes; for instance, of the readers of a particular journal.

The Critic of New-York has three times tested its readers in the same way. The Critic has thus two academies of its own—one of thirty-eight men, one of nineteen women. There were first men in 1894, and twenty women. But The Critic's lists do not include artists. It is made up wholly of writers.

Seven names appear on both lists. Miss Jewett is ninth on The Pathfinder and sixth on The Critic's list of twenty women. The Pathfinder's readers, probably the young people of Washington, did not value Mrs. Stowe, Mrs. Burnett, Miss Murfee, Mrs. Howe, Mrs. Phelps-Ward enough to name them at all. They were all above Miss Jewett on The Critic's list. Miss Whitney is on neither.

The six men on both lists are Mr. Howells, who heads both; Mr. Aldrich, second on both; Mr. Stockton, Mark Twain, Mr. Hale, and Mr. Fiske. But, in naming their seventeen authors, the young people left out Mr. Harte, Mr. Stedman, Mr. Cable, Mr. James, Mr. Warner, Mr. Stoddard, Mr. Julian Hawthorne, Mr. Burroughs, Mr. Higginson, Mr. Frothingham, and Dr. Fisher, who are on The Critic's list.

Some of these omissions are intelligible. The writers have not published short stories since the young men and women who vote began to read magazines. But what shall we say of Mr. Harte, Mr. Cable, and Henry James?

BEETLES SLAUGHTERED BY THE MILLION

Efforts to Save the Elms of New-Haven from Destruction.

From The New-Haven (Conn.) Register.

Homer F. Bassett, Librarian of the Bronson Library, in Waterbury, and reputed by the Waterbury papers to be an entomologist of note, has advised the Waterbury authorities not to make any attempt to destroy the elm beetle, which is making severe ravages on the trees. He says that alleged remedies and cures do more harm than good; that he never knew any tree to be destroyed by beetles, and that every pest of this kind is destroyed eventually by some parasite furnished by nature.

The attention of Prof. Jenkins of the Connecticut Agricultural Station was called to the position taken by Mr. Bassett. The professor did not know anything about Mr. Bassett's reputation as an entomologist, but he knew that Prof. L. O. Howard of the National Agricultural Department was regarded as the first entomologist in the country. The remedies being used in this city, at the suggestion of the experiment station, are the remedies recommended by Prof. Howard. These remedies cannot do harm and will certainly do much good. Where used in this city Prof. Jenkins said that they have destroyed the pests by the million. Each worm destroyed means one less future beetle, and a beetle's capacity for the production of eggs and of worms is marvelous.

Elm trees in New-Canaan and South Norwalk which have been subject to the visitation of the beetle for two or three seasons are dead, and there is no good reason to suppose, Prof. Jenkins says, that their destruction was due to any other cause than the attacks of the elm beetle. The parasite which nature is to furnish to bite the elm beetle has not yet put in its appearance. It is advisable, therefore, to continue the slaughter, not only to save the trees, but as an aid to the belated parasite.

Niagara at Queenstown.

QUEENSTOWN, July 28.—Mr. Howard Gould's yacht Niagara arrived here last night after a stormy passage from Kingstown. She experienced a strong head wind and a heavy sea, which stripped some of the copper off her hull. She is undergoing repairs to-day, and will be ready to take part in to-morrow's races, but there is no boat of her class here to oppose her.

Held for Felonious Assault.

Bernard Metzger, the lawyer, of 261 Broadway, who was arrested Saturday for an assault with a heavy check-stamp on August Browning, was arraigned before Magistrate Brann in the Tombs Police Court yesterday on the charge of felonious assault. He furnished $1,500 bail for appearance to-morrow for examination.

THE PALISADES OF THE HUDSON

RESULTS OF THE EXAMINATION BY THE BI-STATE COMMISSION.

Present Condition of the Cliffs—Proposed Acquisition as a Government Reservation.

From The Yonkers Statesman.

The Commissioners appointed by the Governors of New-York and New-Jersey to adopt means of securing the acquisition by the United States Government of the Palisades of the Hudson as a national reservation, in order to protect and preserve unmutilated that world-renowned feature of natural scenery, have made a thorough examination of the physical condition of the territory which it is proposed to save from further destruction.

On July 13 they viewed from a boat which passed slowly up the Hudson from Hoboken to Haverstraw, a few hundred feet from the shore, the lofty perpendicular cliffs with an irregular pile of fragments against their face towering from 300 to 500 feet above the river. On July 18 they drove and walked along the summit of the mountain looking down upon the river, from Fort Lee to the State line opposite Hastings. The weather on these trips was as varied as the scenery, and the Commissioners were enabled to obtain a very fair idea of all the aspects under which the proposed reservation may be viewed, except in a snowstorm.

As a striking feature in the scenery, the Palisades may be said to begin opposite the southern end of Riverside Park, at Seventy-second Street. The bluff here at Guttenberg is about 100 feet in height, and this elevation continues for a mile or more to Bull's Ferry. The face of the cliff along this reach has been largely encroached upon by quarries, and the water front occupied for business purposes to such an extent as to destroy its beauty, and make it unworthy of any attempt at preservation. For the next mile, extending to opposite the tomb of Gen. Grant, the bluff recedes from the river, and there is nothing distinctive in the scenery. For two miles northward from the Grant Monument, however, and extending up as far as Fort Washington, on the New-York shore, and Fort Lee, on the New-Jersey, while the bluff is back from the river shore about a quarter of a mile, and business occupies the plateau at its base, the mountain rises to an elevation of 300 feet above the river, and the eastward slope is covered with one of the most magnificent growths of natural timber to be found in this section of the United States. If any effort is to be made to create a park and pleasure ground on the New-Jersey shore, this tract of about 1,200 acres ought to be preserved in its natural condition, leaving the river front for business purposes.

It is on the stretch of twelve miles from Fort Lee northward to the village of Palisades, just across the New-York line, that the attention of the Commissioners and of the public generally is concentrated at the present time. The vertical cliffs of basalt rising perpendicularly to a height of 300 feet at Fort Lee and up to 550 feet near the State line, within from 200 to 500 feet of the water's edge, the intervening space being occupied by the fragments which have fallen from the cliffs in by-gone ages, and which now form a rocky slope from 100 to 300 feet in height, overgrown with forests, and with the Hudson River, a mile wide, flowing at its base, present a scene of natular beauty unparalleled in the world, and unequaled in grandeur and beauty.

Approaching Fort Lee from the south on the river, a beautifully-rounded, forest-covered hill, is seen sloping to the water's edge, and beyond it for two miles and a half, to the Englewood promontory, the cliff extends apparently unbroken. But, proceeding up the river for a mile, a scene of devastation meets the view. For a quarter of a mile along the river front, not only is the slope removed, but the face of the cliff itself has been blasted away, and stone crushers are at work and tugs and barges lying at the long wharves to carry away their product. For miles up stream this scarred and mutilated precipice disfigures the landscape, and marks the spot where Carpenter Brothers, not only mar the view, but destroy the comfort of the residents of the upper part of New-York Island by their constant heavy blasting. Just above this, at Coytesville, where a generous citizen has given a plot of land upon the cliff for a public square, are the now abandoned quarries of Ross & Sanford.

For three miles further north the face of the bluffs is in its natural state, to a point, opposite Riverdale, there has been begun a systematic and determined effort to deface the cliffs, and make both shores of the river untenable for residents, as much as possible. Quarries have been opened for about 400 feet

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To Readers Going Out of Town.

Readers of The New-York Times going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

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CASINO, Broadway-39th St—8:15—The Sphinx. Roof Garden—Vaudeville.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Wax Works. Grand Concerts.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Trilby.
KOSTER & BIAL'S ROOF GARDEN, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN, Madison Av-26th, 27th St—8:15—Vaudeville.
MANHATTAN BEACH—3:30 and 9:00—Circus Carnival. 5:30 and 7:10—Sousa's Concerts. 9:00 to 11:00—Rice's 1492.
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They Are Asking What He Means.

From The Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

Have you heard Chief Justice Peter's latest? "If the nomination for Governor came at me, I shouldn't run," he is quoted as saying. Sufficiently Delphic?

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES'S thermometer, which is placed on the face of the Times Building opposite the Franklin Statue, six feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	1894. Weather Bureau.	1895. Times.
3 A. M.	76	68
6 A. M.	75	66
9 A. M.	82	68
12 M.	93	73
3 P. M.	90	76
6 P. M.	90	77
9 P. M.	84	74
12 P. M.	81	67

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday.....72⅞
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday.....70
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year.....84½
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years.....73

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair, Warmer.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 7, Column 1.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 29, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

REPUBLICAN TARIFF VIEWS.

We observe that The New-York Tribune is not the only prominent Republican paper which offers advice to Senator Dubois because of his proposition that the new Congress should restore the McKinley duties on wool. Among the others that are lecturing him is The Boston Journal, which tells him that higher duties on woolen goods must go "hand in hand" with McKinley duties on wool, and that the old duties on the manufacturers' raw material would not yield very much revenue. The Journal asserts that the tariff question "must be reopened by the next Congress," but tells the Senator that the change which he suggests "will not suffice." It might also inform him that if the Republican Party attempts to open the door wide enough to admit the wool duties alone, the door will inevitably swing back on its hinges for the admission of a general revision bill.

The Chicago Tribune warns its Republican contemporaries that a project for a general revision should be carefully avoided by the Congress which will be in session next Winter, and advises them to advocate a doubling of the beer tax. Its remarks are specifically addressed to The Philadelphia Press, which urges that the House should attempt to revise the entire tariff and sees in The Chicago Tribune's opposition to such a course "something very like the abandonment of a principle." The Tribune points out that Mr. Cleveland would veto a general revision bill if it should be laid before him. What then? Why, The Tribune says the Republican Party's issue in the Presidential campaign would be its unsuccessful general tariff bill, and it cannot contemplate this with equanimity.

Our neighbor in Philadelphia should ask itself whether its esteemed contemporary in Chicago is not really farsighted. The Chicago Tribune suspects, we presume, that a majority of the people will not welcome eagerly, either at the coming session or during next year's campaign, the disturbance that would be caused by an attempt to make a general revision of the tariff on McKinley lines. We shall continue to watch with interest the development of these differences of opinion.

QUARANTINE AT STATE LINES.

Since the adjournment of the Legislatures the Cattle Commissioners and health authorities of the New-England States have deemed it expedient to agree if possible with respect to the treatment of tuberculosis in dairy herds, and there was held in Boston last week an interesting meeting at which representatives of the Boards of Agriculture and the Cattle Commissions of Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, and Connecticut, as well as delegates from New-Jersey, were present. By the action of the Legislatures recently in session the statutes relating to the suppression of this disease have been modified in several States. In Massachusetts—where the Cattle Commissioners had undertaken to subject all the cows in the State to inspection—there was a long hearing, at which much opposition to the use of the tuberculin test was shown by the farmers. As we remember the outcome of the contest, it was finally provided that this test should not be used without the consent of the owners of the cattle, and the sum appropriated for the commission's expenses was inadequate. In New-Hampshire a good law was killed, after adjournment, by the Governor's pocket veto. In Connecticut the bill submitted by the Hartford County Medical Society was shorn of some of its best features. In this State provision was made for further "investigation" by two members of the State Board of Health, although, after the inquiries made and the work done by the board two years ago, and the subsequent labors and emphatic report of the Tuberculosis Commission, it would appear that what is needed is a practical enforcement of existing laws rather than additional inquiry as to the prevalence of the disease.

The convention at Boston adopted a series of resolutions designed to insure uniform action with reference to the treatment of cattle brought into one State from another. The several boards agreed that all cattle moved across State lines should be subjected to quarantine unless there should be presented with each animal a certificate showing the animal's condition and giving the record of the application to it of the tuberculin test. Cattle crossing a State line without such a certificate are to be quarantined and tested with tuberculin, and if they prove to be tuberculous the authorities will kill them and give the owners no compensation. The several officers who attended the meeting were in agreement as to the value and trustworthiness of the tuberculin test.

The action taken by several of the New-England Legislatures recently in session may tend to retard the work which the Cattle Commissioners and sanitary authorities had begun, but eventually that work will be prosecuted to completion. The evidence as to the dangerous influence of bovine tuberculosis upon the public health grows in volume and strength from year to year and the number of persons familiar with and impressed by it is steadily increasing. At the same time the efforts made by municipal and other sanitary authorities to disseminate the truth as to the infectious character of the disease commonly called consumption and to reduce the consumptive death rate by instruction as to the origin of the infection, tend continually to direct public attention to all the sources from which the germs of the disease are communicated to human beings. Thus the methods of infection proceeding from animals to man, as well as those of infection proceeding from one human being to another, become known to an increasing number of persons as time passes, and public opinion will eventually demand and obtain both the strict enforcement of existing statutes and the enactment of more stringent legislation.

GOV. RICHARDS'S MISTAKE.

Gov. Richards of Wyoming has manifested a Territorial spirit of dependence unbecoming a State, and has missed an opportunity to demonstrate to the country that Wyoming is abundantly able to protect its citizens and to secure enforcement of all State and National laws.

Wyoming is a big State, not all arid, not all mountains, with superb agricultural and mineral resources, and with some railroads—fifteen hundred miles, all told—and with a population presumably in excess of the 60,705 found by the census enumerators in 1890. The voters of the State have chosen several Legislatures since they ceased to be voters in a Territory, and Wyoming has chosen its second pair of United States Senators.

A few days ago some Indians, reported to be Bannocks, were arrested in Northwestern Wyoming for violation of the State game law prohibiting the killing of elk at this season. After their arrest the Indians attempted to escape, and it is stated that all of the men and women arrested were killed, one papoose alone escaping. The reports from the State represent the settlers as being alarmed and as assembling to afford mutual protection. The reports also state that Gov. Richards at once telegraphed to Washington to be informed whether the United States Government would restore the Bannocks to their reservation in Idaho or if Wyoming would be expected to do so.

The inquiry makes it plain, if the fact had not been already shown by the Indian agent at Fort Hall, Idaho, that the disturbance of the peace was by Indians from Fort Hall, and that they were of the ugly Bannock tribe rather than of the Shoshones, who share the reservation with the Bannocks, but who are not turbulent. What is the force of Indians that Wyoming hesitates to handle and has asked the Government to drive out of that State?

There are in Idaho and at the Fort Hall Reservation, or should be, 1,343 Indians of the Bannock and Shoshone tribes. The Bannocks numbered a year ago 405 of both sexes and all ages, and 132 males were above eighteen years of age. The Shoshones were 938 in number, and 286 of that number were more than eighteen years of age. At the Lemhi Reservation, in Idaho, but far away from Fort Hall, there are 459 Indians of the Shoshone, Sheepeater, and Bannock tribes, but the Bannocks are few in number, having been lost by intermarriage with the other two tribes. In Wyoming there are on the Wind River Reservation 1,765 Shoshones and Arapahoes, of whom 277 are males of more than eighteen years of age.

The threatened outbreak and general Indian war in Wyoming, if carried on by the Bannocks of the Fort Hall Reservation exclusively, would oppose to Wyoming the fighting force of 132 men, subtracting, of course, the half dozen or more who were killed while trying to escape. If all the Idaho Shoshones join the Bannocks, the fighting force will be increased by the 286 men at Fort Hall and the 150 at Lemhi. Granting that the Wind River Shoshones and Arapahoes of fighting age may fight, there could be mustered a force of about 850 Indians.

But Wyoming has 60,705 population, with 24,614 males of militia age. According to official returns, the State had at the beginning of the year an organized militia of 376 infantry and 38 cavalry, and the men available for military service were said to number 13,000. With this nucleus of a force, and the cowboys and mountaineers, as well qualified to whip savages as most soldiers, Wyoming was in the way of letting other States know that the State was able to drive the Bannocks back into Idaho without telegraphing to Washington to find out whether the War Department was about to do what Wyoming might have done.

Gov. Richards will not, for the sake of the reputation of the new State, plead that it will be more economical to rely upon the United States, nor even that it will be inconvenient to assemble, arm, and set in motion the necessary number of citizens of Wyoming to quell this latest outbreak. A State that turns out so well at elections would scarcely consider that Gov. Richards had made a good case in support of Wyoming's right to independent Statehood if he should plead that the railroads that are sufficient in number to move United States troops are not adapted to the effective movement of State forces.

O'BRIEN'S BID.

No layman will venture to say what the decision of any Judge or court will be upon any point of law whatever, but laymen will nevertheless insist upon having an opinion as to what it ought to be in cases which affect the interests of the community.

Any citizen of New-York who is familiar with the history of the Aqueduct Commission and the contractors with whom it has had to deal will be likely not only to justify the commission in rejecting the bid of John O'Brien for the construction of the Jerome Park Reservoir, but to regard it as a duty to the city to reject that bid.

It is to be assumed that the wide discretion given to the Commissioners in awarding contracts was intended as a means of putting full responsibility upon them for the work to be done, and of protecting them against any contingency which might impair their ability to meet that responsibility. They were in no way limited by the terms of the offers to be made, but were expressly left at liberty to "select" from those submitted "the bid or proposal the acceptance of which will in their judgment best secure the efficient performance of the work," or to reject "any or all of said bids." Nothing could be broader or more explicit than this, and to the lay mind even a temporary or preliminary injunction against rejecting a particular bid or selecting another seems inexplicable.

It is not necessary to recall the story of the aqueduct and the Clark and O'Brien contracts, which involved so much work that had to be done over, so many "extra" charges, and such protracted and vexatious litigation. We may be certain that if any railroad company had had such an experience with him as the city has had, it would give him no new contracts. It is not to be believed that the court will undertake to limit a discretion so plainly given by the Legislature for exercise in just such contingencies as this.

THE BISLEY RIFLE MEETING.

The annual prize competitions of the British National Rifle Association, which have just been held on Bisley Common, present, as usual, some points of interest for our own marksmen, although the latter are rarely found shooting at these contests.

This year's meeting was held in the midst of the excitement of the general election, and occasional unfavorable weather conditions are also indicated by some of the scores; yet the gathering appears to have been successful, and some of the shooting, as the dispatches have shown, must have been very good. To Americans perhaps the most interesting event was the carrying off of the gold medal, in the Queen's Prize Match, the great individual match of the meeting, by a Canadian, Hayhurst. For, after all, our neighbors across the border take our good wishes with them in their annual pilgrimage to Bisley, as representatives, if not of Yankee, yet of cisatlantic marksmanship. We should have been glad to see their team adding also a sixth victory to the five gathered in during former years for the Kolapore Cup, which is open to colonial competitors; but once more, as last year, England's score in that match was a little too good for them.

Another competition which always has an interest for us is the one for the Elcho Challenge Shield, which brings the picked eights of England, Scotland, and Ireland into friendly rivalry. Last year's match was remarkably close, Scotland winning with 1,627 marks, and Ireland and England following with 1,622 and 1,619 respectively. This year, however, England had a margin of 24 marks over Scotland, on her own winning total of 1,503, which was the lowest known for several years. The Humphrey Cup, annually shot for by Oxford and Cambridge, four on a side, went to the former this year, after four successive victories for Cambridge, although that series was not quite so monotonous as the one from 1881 to 1890, when Oxford won without a break. Still another interesting match was the one between Regulars and Volunteers, eight on a side, and on the same terms as in the Elcho Shield Matches—15 shots each at 800, 900, and 1,000 yards. The Volunteers won by 29 points.

Why cannot our Canadian friends who return from Bisley give us a specimen of their prowess in the approaching meeting at Sea Girt? The money and merchandise to be picked up there in prizes are certainly rather meagre, but there might be some fame and satisfaction in carrying off the Hilton Trophy, and that token is open to the military riflemen among them.

A SIGNIFICANT ADVANCE.

There is an old maxim as to the need of a friendly nurse which applies even more strongly to young reforms than to young human beings. It is very strikingly shown in the recent history of the Civil Service Commission of the State of New-York. It is an open secret that for the past few years this commission was largely occupied either in trying to save the remnants of the rules from the devastating appetite of the Executive for "exemption," or in the still less edifying business of finding loopholes in the application of the rules through which the party or personal favorites of appointing officers could find admission to the service. The spirit of the present commission is exactly the contrary, and it receives in a marked degree the cooperation of the Governor, though a number of heads of departments do not yet realize what the change means. The case of Superintendent Aldridge is still fresh in the minds of our readers, and illustrates exactly what has taken place.

A more recent illustration is in the circular which the commission has addressed to the Mayors of cities throughout the State, and which will come to many of them with all the terror of novelty. The circular breathes business. It quotes Section 9 of Article V. of the new Constitution, establishing selection for merit in the civil service of cities as well as of the State, and the clause abrogating laws inconsistent therewith and continuing all others. It then quotes the statute already in force, and thus continues, specifying the duties of Mayors, forbidding payment of persons appointed contrary to the law and the rules, and rendering personally liable the officer authorizing such payment. It describes the duties and powers of the State Commission with reference to investigation of the service of cities. Finally the Mayor is requested to report to the commission a roster of all places paid out of the City Treasury, with the compensation, the date at which the legal rules and regulations were enforced in his city, and the names of the officers who would be responsible under the law for illegal payments. All of which is "preliminary to such direct investigations as may be instituted by the commission." Obviously, with intelligent, active, and determined men in the commission, negligent Mayors are likely to find their repose rudely disturbed. No doubt many—we hope the great body—of them will be glad to do their duty on the law. Those who may not be will be forced to obey the law in all its essential provisions.

There is still another evidence, not merely of the good faith of the Commissioners, but of their entire confidence, in the practical efficacy of the principle they are required to apply. Their chief examiner having resigned, his resignation to take effect on the appointment of his successor, the Commissioners propose to select a man for the place by free and open competitive examination, for which applicants may apply up to Aug. 10, the examination to be held in Albany about Sept. 1. The circular sent out for this purpose on June 11 says:

"The position of Chief Examiner in the importance of its functions is probably the highest ever offered for open competition in this country. It demands a high grade of scholarship, unblemished character, a judicial temperament, industrious habits, and a knowledge of and sympathy with the purposes of the civil service laws. He is the executive officer of the commission, and, as such, has important and delicate relations with every department of the State Government, including the hospitals, asylums, prisons, &c., and also with the Municipal Governments of the several cities. He must reside at Albany and be prepared at all times to attend examinations or make investigations under the direction of the commission in any part of the State."

So far as testing the general intelligence and education of the applicants there will be no difficulty. The elements of fitness, which the written examination will not readily bring out are character, temperament, and special adaptability. It will be feasible, however, to get light on these from the information given in the application papers and from the evidence supplied by those acquainted with the applicants. Further provision for this is made in the last branch of examination, which embraces the following subjects:

"1. Mathematics; 2. The natural sciences; 3. History and Geography, more particularly of the United States and New-York; 4. Grammar and Composition; 5. Literary History, English and American; 6. The Constitutions of the United States and New-York State; 7. The Civil Service, its needs, conditions, and regulation, and the laws regarding it and their necessity."

The seventh subject, as the Commissioners say, "touches closely and directly upon the functions to be discharged by the Chief Examiner, and, as a reasonable acquaintance with it in its several branches is essential to such proper discharge, a large relative weight is given to this subject." The weight is 15 on a scale of 100. The eighth head in the examination is "general competency," to which a weight of 20 in 100 is given. The Commissioners, as to this point, make the following announcement:

"The examination will be conducted directly by the Commissioners, who will, however, freely avail themselves of competent assistance in the preparation of the questions and marking of the answers. The data under the eighth head above will be submitted to the independent judgment and estimate of the best attainable authorities, no one of whom shall be advised of the estimates made by others. As all the papers will be signed by a special number only, the impersonal and imprejudiced estimate of them will be assured by the methods adopted."

The selection of an appointee for a position of this character by competitive examination is unquestionably a courageous experiment. There have been offices filled by this process in which technical capacity is very much greater. We are aware of none so filled in which the requirements as to character, judgment, tact, and administrative capacity are so important. And the experiment is the more delicate because the work of a Chief Examiner is to a great extent novel. There is almost no direct experience to be drawn upon, and there is only a limited amount of what may be called analogous experience. But we have a good deal of confidence in the result. We recall that in the Federal service, and both in the departments and in the large offices outside of Washington, when the civil service law went into operation, and before, when its methods were in part applied under Gen. Grant and Mr. Hayes, there were found considerable numbers of very competent examiners. They were not only skillful, full of resource and judicious, but zealous and devoted. Yet they were drawn from the old civil service, and had necessarily entered it under the old system. In any case, we are clear that the Commissioners are within their plain duty. The Constitution requires all appointments to "be made according to merit and fitness, to be ascertained, so far as practicable, by examinations, which, so far as practicable, shall be competitive." The Commissioners are simply determining in the most conclusive way whether competitive examinations are in this case "practicable." That is much more sensible and honorable than offhand to decide the question in the negative.

COPPER AND THE TARIFF.

The condition of the copper-mining industry calls for some explanatory remarks from Senator Burrows of Michigan and other professors of McKinleyism who asserted last year that the removal of the duties on copper would surely bring that industry to ruin. Since the enactment of the new tariff the average market price of the shares of the twelve leading mines, which are bought and sold on the Boston Exchange, has advanced about 40 per cent., indicating an increase of the market value of the twelve capital stocks amounting to about $22,000,000.

If Senator Burrows and those who joined him in predicting the ruin of the industry are not too busily engaged in Summer politics and other diversions of the season, they should account for this prosperity in some way. Copper is on the free list, and they know that the duties cannot be restored for two years to come. How has the "depressing and paralyzing" influence of the tariff change been averted?

An English correspondent, writing from Hongkong, declares that during the crisis of the war between China and Japan the true Chinese, those of the South, that is, seriously meditated a rising against the Manchoos, a want of resolution and of a happy accident to fire the train being the only things that saved the reigning dynasty from finding the situation complicated by the addition of a civil war to its other troubles. Everything, he says, favored a rebellion by the purely Chinese race, but no leader appeared, and the movement, though by no means dead even yet, has hung fire so long that there is now small chance of its success. He predicts that the Japanese, after they have digested Formosa, may try to organize the existing spirit of revolt in the provinces around Canton, and thus get revenge for the setback Russian intrigue has inflicted upon them. There may be something in this supposition, though the utter lack of any sentiment among the Chinese resembling even faintly what in civilized nations is called patriotism, makes an uprising of a really serious nature almost an impossibility. Japan has much work before her, but she will not look to the neighboring mainland for material with which to do it, except as the last of last resorts.

"Silver Dick" Bland must have found a gloomy and discouraging condition of things on his far Western tour. A few weeks ago he was reported to be dying in Denver, which he had reached in a state of nervous prostration at the close of a silver campaign tour. Now he reappears in St. Louis, after a protracted silence, to declare, desperately, that "all is chaos and disorder." Alas, poor Richard! You will find a sympathizer in Pennsylvania.

Would that the "Briggs controversy," whose disappearance from these parts during the past few weeks was the cause of much heartfelt relief, had taken a notion to spend its vacation season in the Jackson's Hole country! Perhaps the Bannocks, who are doubtless theologians of a rough-and-ready sort, would have settled it in short order, once and for all—with a hatchet.

THE NEWS OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S DEATH

How It Was Received by the Advance of Sherman's Army.

San Diego (Cal.) Letter to The Chicago Tribune.

Nichols, one of the chief medical officers of Sherman's army at the time of the surrender of Gen. Joe Johnston, lives in this city. In speaking of the correspondence between Gen. W. T. Sherman and Gen. Joe Johnston as to the terms of the latter's surrender, Dr. Nichols tells of a dramatic incident. "I was with Gen. Logan," he said, "in the advance columns sent out by Sherman. We went into camp thirteen miles from Raleigh. No one knew what would happen the next day. That night I sat with Logan and other officers outside of our tents. We smoked and speculated as to what would be dore on the following day. Gen. Logan told us that the morrow might bring us plenty of business, as in case of a fight the brunt of it would fall on his command. We turned in, expecting stirring events the next day, but not of the nature which were realized. In the early morning of that day I was sitting outside my tent when a courier rode up. His horse was nearly spent, so hard had the rider punished the animal. Evidently he bore important dispatches.

He hurriedly inquired for Gen. Logan. The courier handed him an envelope. The General tore it open, read the message, and exclaimed: 'My God!' He rushed to the tent of his Adjutant, who also uttered an exclamation of surprise. As both men emerged from the tent their faces were pallid. 'What's the matter?' I asked. 'Lincoln is killed,' was the reply, 'and don't you breathe a word of it to any one.' The General feared if the troops learned the news they might be so enraged as to ignore discipline and fall on Johnston's troops nearby in revenge. 'This will make a difference,' he said, referring to the tragedy. Very soon word was received from Gen. Johnston indicating that he had received the news of Lincoln's death almost at the same time of its receipt by Sherman's officers. Shortly afterward the surrender to Sherman was completed. It was a critical time for the Union commanders. Had the news of the assassination of Lincoln leaked out among the troops prematurely, there is no telling what dire results might have followed. I shall never forget the anxiety of the moment. And it has always been a question to my mind as to how Gen. Johnston got the news of Lincoln's death almost as early as we did."

GEN. SHERMAN'S SON IN THE NORTHWEST

He Has Been Assigned to Missionary Work in That Section.

From The Milwaukee (Wis.) Journal.

The Rev. Dr. T. E. Sherman of the Society of Jesus, son of the late Gen. W. T. Sherman, is at Marquette College for a short rest. His engagements will prevent him from delivering sermons in Milwaukee churches this year, but the Catholics of the State will have an opportunity to meet him next Friday, Aug. 2, on the grounds at Madison, where the Catholic Summer School is being held. He will speak upon "The Present Position of Catholics." From Aug. 4 to Aug. 13, he will conduct a retreat of Jesuit scolastics at Marquette College, and two days later he will leave the city again.

Father Sherman, who enjoys the best of health, has just passed through the year of probation, which is the last stage of preparation for admission to the final vow of the Society of Jesus. He has been assigned to the mission service, and he expects to visit every point in the Northwest. He will join the band of which the Rev. H. Moeller, a native of Cincinnati, is the Superior.

Regarding general topics, Father Sherman declined to enter into a conversation, saying that he had not read a paper or pamphlet during the last year, and was therefore unprepared to express himself. He nevertheless remarked that the tendency of the day toward compulsory measures was to be regretted, because liberty was the boon of the American people, and the only agent to lead it to salvation. This, he said, also applies to language compulsion, which, in the end, would lead to opposite results.

Father Sherman, who has inherited the affability of his illustrious father, will undoubtedly win the friendship of legions during his tour through the West.

No Liquor for the Naval Brigade.

From The Boston Transcript.

Capt. Weeks has made the announcement that the Naval Brigade's tour of duty on the cruisers and on the Wabash will take place without the cheering influence of the usual brigade canteen. The brigade is anticipating a good deal of instruction in working the Raleigh's 5-inch rapid-fire rifles, of which there are ten. These rifles are of the Dashiel type, and can be easily controlled by one man, who elevates and trains them with one hand and discharges them with the other. They throw a fifty-pound shell, which, with a charge of thirty pounds of powder, is given an initial velocity of 2,300 feet per second.

DECAY OF THE ONCE NOTED GLEN

THE BURNING OF THE HOTEL HAS CAUSED ITS NEGLECT.

Only the Picturesque Carriage Road to the Top of Mount Washington Is Now Looked After.

From The Boston Transcript.

To those who knew the White Mountain Glen House in the days of its fame and prosperity the desolation and abandonment of the plateau that it crowned are pathetic enough. One may still journey thither from Gorham and Jefferson Highlands, from Jackson and North Conway, and the many visitors to the neighboring water scenery along the Ellis River are still driven to the site of the house to catch a glimpse of the superb prospect it affords and to gain from their driver some hint of its story, as one might hear the tale of a deserted village. Naught of the house remains except the base of a brick chimney, the empty cellar, and—a bit queerly—a wooden landing platform on one side of the embankment upon which the hotel stood. In contrast the big stables and a cottage for servants were spared by the fire and stand, nearly empty, but intact, while in sharper contrast still the little arbors and rustic pavilions in sight of the house, yet far enough removed to escape the flames, seem, as the wayfarer approaches, to betoken the existence of a hidden hotel, with its usual company of guests. They somehow, in spite of Winter storms, have held together, with few signs of impending dilapidation; but elsewhere, at a greater distance from the whilom house, the eager undergrowth is filling the carefully cut paths that lead to the water scenery and to favorite points of view in the neighborhood; plank walks and wooden steps are rotting, and guide boards are oftener found on the ground than fastened to their posts.

In particular the steps that descend the cliff to the foot of the Glen Ellis Falls are a menace to limb, if not to life itself. Perhaps this sheer descent of the Ellis River under the bold, steep side of Mount Wildcat, in the heart of a forest that has thus far escaped the lumberman's axe, is the most impressive bit of water scenery in the whole White Mountain country. Certainly there is no fall to compare in swiftness and free, exuberant strength with this sharp leap of the young river struggling against its narrow, rock-bound bed sheer down a cliff fully seventy feet high, to pound the ledges beneath with the force of its waters, and to well them in the spray. It is one of the chief show places on the southeasterly side of the mountains. In the long Summer hundreds of travelers go thither from North Conway and Jackson, and tens from the little hotels of Jefferson Highlands and Randolph, while the hotel keepers profit at least by their carriage hire.

None the less, since the burning of the Glen House, the long steep flight of steps down the cliff has been left to rot away. In some places the boards have fallen away altogether, leaving long gaps in the descent; in others they are loose and treacherous. Nearly everywhere the railing would now break if one leaned heavily upon it. As the steps are at present, it is nearly impossible for a woman, unless she has some aptitude for climbing, to descend without much difficulty and some risk to the foot of the falls, and there are men who prefer to hazard the slippery rock to the tottering stairs. By another Summer, at the present pace of decay, there may be no practicable steps at all, and then, perchance, the laggard hotel keepers will bestir themselves to rebuild them. But what is everybody's business is nobody's—until some accident befalls.

Fortunately, the carriage road from the Glen to the summit of Mount Washington is in the control of a corporation that still keeps it open and carefully mended; but with no hotel at its foot, even the small prestige that the vulgar little railway in the Fabyan side had left it is declining. One may walk now the whole eight miles from base to summit on a clear day and encounter only the solitary man who takes toll at the Half Way House and his three comrades and the two big bay horses that work upon the road, and then descend again with only a buckboard and two passengers for company. Meanwhile, on the other side of the mountain, the queer crowd that finds its way to the summit, in part because it is the correct thing to do, is filling the little cars, and the noisy engines go hustling up their stupid way along the prosaic western slope.

But the dusty wayfarer who works his passage, so to say, up the endless ascent of the zigzags of the disdained carriage road knows, as he smokes his pipe at the Ledges, or "Cape Horn," or the seventh mile post, that he and not the engine is climbing Mount Washington. The crowd in the cars has only paltry summits and relatively smooth slopes for companions, while overagainst the occupant are Adams and Jefferson and Madison—the three highest and boldest and most massive peaks of the range, with only the broad, deep, and sweeping ravine of the Great Gulf to separate him from them. Or when, again, at the fifth mile post he looks out upon the crags at the head of Huntington's Ravine, perhaps the most commanding and the strongest, most seamed, and storm-torn cliff in Eastern America, he may rejoice that the carriage road shares not, at least in accessibility, the decay of all things else about the whilom Glen House.

THE CRIMES OF VIOLENCE IN THE SOUTH

They Retard Immigration and Do Irreparable Injury to That Section.

From The Savannah (Ga.) News.

There are too many crimes of violence in the South. In our dispatches yesterday five were reported from Florida. At Lemon City on ex-Tax Collector and his nephew were shot to death Wednesday by a man who had been insulted in a drunken row the day before. The Tax Collector of Bradford County was shot and killed Thursday by a man who thought the Tax Collector had induced his son to leave home, and two men were assassinated near Brooksville, Fla., Wednesday night by unknown parties. There are no more crimes of violence in Florida than in any other Southern State. We mention the foregoing cases simply because they were all reported in our dispatches yesterday.

We speak of the Southern States particularly, because we are interested in having a healthier public sentiment in the South in the matter of crimes of violence. There may be as bad a condition of affairs in the Northern States, or there may be a much greater number of other crimes in those States in proportion to their population than in the South, but, be that as it may, what we want in the South is a public sentiment that would insist upon a higher regard for human life.

In this State we are just beginning to get a good class of immigrants in large numbers. A large colony is being located in one of the northern counties, and a still larger colony, numbering many thousands, has been located in two of the southwestern counties. If we offer the right kind of encouragement we shall have hundreds of thousands of the most desirable immigrants in Georgia within the next ten years—immigrants who would make most excellent citizens and who would add millions of dollars to the State's taxable wealth. We shall see this movement of immigrants checked if public sentiment does not put the stamp of its disapproval upon crimes of violence of all kinds.

There is no good reason why we should have our progress retarded by a comparatively few men who believe in taking human life upon the slightest provocation. Those who carry concealed weapons and use them without having the best of reasons for doing so, ought to be made to suffer promptly the full penalty of the law. The men who set little value on human life ought to be pushed into the background and those who encourage the establishing of schools and churches, and who are peace-loving, order-loving, and thrifty, should be held in the highest esteem.

The Watchmaker's Epitaph.

The following curious inscription, to the memory of George Routleigh, a watchmaker by trade, occurs in the churchyard of Lydford, Devon:

Here lies in horizontal position
The outside case
of
George Routleigh,
whose abiding in that line
was an honour
To His Profession
Integrity was his mainspring and prudence the
regulator of all the actions of his life.
Humane, generous, and liberal
His hand never stopped till he had relieved
distress
Sincerely regular were his motions
He never went wrong
Except when set a-going
By People
who did not know his key
Even then he was easily set right again
He had the art of dispoaing of his time
so well
That his hours glided in one continual round of
pleasure and delight
Till an unlucky minute put an end to his existence.
He departed this life
Nov. 1802,
Wound up
In hope of being taken in hand
By his Maker
And of being thorough cleaned repaired and
set a-going
in the world to come.
—Notes and Queries.

AFRAID OF FREE SILVER

European Capital Hesitates to Invest in America.

WAITING FOR AGITATION TO CEASE

Charles R. Flint's Observations in the Money Centres of the Old World —South America Has a Present Advantage.

LONDON, July 28.—In an interview, Charles R. Flint of New-York, who is now here, says that he has met many of the leading bankers of London and Paris, and has found that while nobody believed that the United States would fail to sustain the gold standard, the continued silver agitation in America was causing Europeans, who were able to invest anywhere in the world, to prefer other investments than those in the United States. Despite the plethora of money in Western Europe, American securities are not purchased freely, although the Chinese and Brazilian loans were oversubscribed.

These conditions, in some respects, favor South American and other countries, whose external obligations are generally made payable in sterling, and which already have depreciated currencies in which no change is likely to occur affecting their sterling securities.

Mr. Flint took luncheon with Mr. Chauncey M. Depew to-day.

"LONG LIVE MACEDONIA."

A Funeral at Sofia Made the Occasion for a Demonstration.

SOFIA, July 28.—Services held in the cathedral here to-day in honor of two Bulgarian officers who were killed while fighting on the Macedonian side in a skirmish with Turks on the frontier, were made the occasion of a significant pro-Macedonian demonstration. There was an immense concourse of people at the services, including military officers, Government officials, and other men high in political life. After the religious services the President of the Macedonian Committee delivered an oration, concluding with "Long live Macedonia!"

Portraits of the officers were displayed in the square in front of the cathedral, and the crowd filed past them, many of the people kissing them.

A number of Macedonian refugees, who were comrades of the officers, were carried on the shoulders of some of the crowd, all the Bulgarians cheering loudly. After this thousands of people paraded the streets singing the Macedonian war song.

VIENNA, July 28.—The Neues Wiener Tagblatt says that the Roumanian Minister at Constantinople has telegraphed to his Government that a number of the Macedonian refugees who have been arrested prove to be officers who have received their conge from the Russian Army. Documents were found in their possession showing that Russian agents are concerned in the Macedonian movement. The paper declares that the Porte will send copies of these documents to the powers.

CUBANS AGAIN DEFEATED.

The Insurgents Lose Thirty Men—Yellow Fever at Puerto Rico.

MADRID, July 28.—A dispatch from Havana says that Col. Zamora has defeated the rebels under Zayas, at Neuva Villa, inflicting a loss of thirty.

The dispatch adds that the newspaper Discusion publishes an interview with the Captain of the American warship Atlanta, at Havana, who states that he is resolved to do everything in his power to prevent separatist expeditions. The Captain's instructions regarding this matter are precise.

Advices from Puerto Rico show that yellow fever of a virulent type exists among the Spanish garrison there. The mortality is 20 per cent of the number of cases.

LONDON, July 28.—A dispatch received in this city gives the details of a serious defeat of Spanish troops at San Luis, Cuba.

ANTI-SCHOOL BILL DEMONSTRATION.

One Hundred Thousand People Parade in Brussels.

BRUSSELS, July 28.—One hundred thousand delegates, chiefly from the provinces, made a demonstration here to-day against the School bill. They marched in procession behind a black-draped car designed to symbolize liberty of conscience mourning.

The crowds along the streets enthusiastically cheered the procession. The processionists and many others assembled outside the town hall, where a number of speakers delivered vigorous speeches against the School bill, which evoked loud applause.

The authorities feared that trouble might result from the demonstration, and the troops were therefore confined to their barracks under arms. The precaution, however, was needless, as the whole affair passed off in an orderly manner.

NO CAUSE FOR ALARM.

The Panama Strike is Conducted in a Peaceable Manner.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The following dispatch, received this afternoon by Gen. Rengifo, Chargé d'Affaires of Colombia, from Mr. Arango, Governor of the Department of Panama, shows that there appears to be no cause for alarm in connection with the Panama strike:

"The strike continues peaceful. Its course is watched carefully in order to suppress all lawlessness. Many people are already working. Will keep you fully advised."

Japan Raising Her War Footing.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 28.—A dispatch to The Novoe Vremya from Vladivostock says that Japan is diligently raising the war footing of her army and navy. The two cruisers that she bought from Peru have arrived in Japanese waters, and crews will shortly go to England to take to Japan three ironclads that are building there. The dispatch adds that there is a strong warlike temper in Japan.

The dispatch further says that the Japanese have blown up the fortifications at Port Arthur.

Cardinal Gibbons at Kneipp.

LONDON, July 28.—The Chronicle will to-morrow publish a Paris dispatch saying that Cardinal Gibbons of Baltimore, after leaving Rome, made a short visit to Kneipp to try the water cure, his health being poor.

Will Stand by the Government.

LONDON, July 28.—The Times will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Rio Janeiro saying that the Senate has unanimously adopted a motion affirming that that body is determined to aid the Government to retain Trinidad.

Five Thousand Deaths from Cholera.

TOKIO, July 28.—Since the outbreak of cholera in Japan there have been 9,000 cases of the disease and 5,000 deaths.

The scourge is raging in Corea and on the Lioa Tung Peninsula.

Americans Receive Decorations.

PARIS, July 28.—Paul Wayland Bartlett, the sculptor; Julius Stewart, the artist, of Boston, and Henry Odet, a chemical manufacturer of Philadelphia, have been created chevaliers of the Legion of Honor.

Signor Catalani Dead.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 28.—Signor Catalani, the Italian Ambassador to Turkey, died unexpectedly to-day.

Yacht Etheland Goes Ashore.

CAPE MAY, N. J., July 28.—The yacht Etheland of Baltimore went ashore this evening near Cape May Point while attempting to get under way in the face of the strong west wind prevailing. She collided with the steamboat dock, and was badly damaged before she went aground. Her position is not dangerous.

TROOPS PUSHING TO THE FRONT

A Strong Force Will Soon Be in the Indian Country—No Attack Has Yet Been Made on the Settlers.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Telegrams received at the War Department from the seat of the Indian troubles are of an encouraging nature. The denial of the reported massacre at Jackson's Hole is followed by reports of a pacific nature that are gratifying to the department. Under date of July 27 Gen. Coppinger telegraphs Adjt. Gen. Vincent that he intends to accompany the troops from Market Lake to Jackson's Hole. The roads, the telegram states, are in good condition, save ten miles through Teton Pass.

Five companies of the Eighth Infantry left Fort Russell Saturday evening, with the intention of making a forced march to Market Lake, where they will be held awaiting orders, as a reserve force. The commanding officers at Forts Washakie and Duchesne have telegraphed that the Indians on their respective reservations are not involved in the present difficulty. Gen. Coppinger also says that Agent Teter of Fort Hall is to accompany him on this expedition.

A telegram received from Gen. Coppinger, received this evening, says that the troops left Market Lake Saturday evening at 5 P. M., and will reach Marysvale, on Little Grove Tree Creek, Tuesday evening. Gen. Coppinger has arranged to have constant communication with the department by means of courier service to Fort Russell.

Two Indians and two chiefs from the Shoshones and Bannock Reservations left this morning to join Major Chafee and render him such assistance as possible in the Jackson Hole country.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming, July 28.—Gov. Richards received the following dispatch early this morning from the Mayor of Lander:

"Armed Indians in small squads are lurking around the foothills near Lander."

The Governor ordered Company B to cooperate with the Mayor.

Adjt. Gen. Stitzer of the State militia has sent messages to the Governor's office denouncing all reports of a massacre by the Indians at Jackson's Hole as without any foundation.

Bands of Bannock Indians with horses and firearms are camped in the hills adjacent to Jackson's Hole.

Gen. Stitzer, who has been stationed at Market Lake since the trouble began, has gone into Jackson's Hole, and will communicate with the Governor through a courier service.

A BAR HARBOR SATURDAY NIGHT

Dinner and Dance at the Kebo Club That Was Very Enjoyable.

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 28.—The dinner and dance at Kebo last night was the most brilliant affair given in that popular clubhouse for many a day. New-York was well represented.

Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor were present with a party from off the yacht Nourmahal, which included Miss Blight, Miss Wilson, Winthrop Rutherford, Hamilton Cary, Mr. Hitchcok, and Mr. Cottenet.

Other New-Yorkers present were Mrs. Levi P. Morton, the Misses Morton, Miss Knowlton, Miss Hall, Miss Lord, Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, Miss Juilliard, Mrs. Arthur Sullivan, Miss Sullivan, James A. Garland, Dr. Edward A. Smith, J. N. Appleton, William Laimbeer, L. E. Larocque, and A. T. Kempt.

Miss Lucette Crowningshield of New-York has arrived on a bicycle from her father's home at Stockbridge. She has received many congratulations on her engagement to Carl de Geisdorff.

Charles J. Colby of New-York gave an enjoyable dinner last night. Those who composed the party were Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Colby, Miss Rockefeller, Miss Phelps Stokes, Mrs. Griswold Everett Colby, Miss Ethel Stokes, Harold McCormick, Miss Charlotte Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. Harkness Flagler, Howard C. Colby, Miss Andrews, and Miss Edith Rockefeller.

The third golf tournament of the season took place yesterday on the links of the Kebo Valley Club. A. Newhall of Philadelphia took first prize, also making the best score. William Rauch of New-York was second. Among other entries were N. S. Green, J. C. McCoy, Herbert Harriman, Joseph Harriman, John Newbold, George Pendleton Bowler, Robert Pendleton Bowler, Llewellyn Barry, Mr. Laimbeer, Mr. Littaner, Charles T. Garland, Mr. Larocque, Dr. Webb, James A. Tyng, A. H. Hinkle, Edward Pendleton, and Mr. Bohlen.

Good Care of New-York's Tenements.

From The Chautauqua Assembly Herald.

In his lecture upon the pertinent sociological topic, "Housing of the Poor," Prof. E. R. L. Gould of the Johns Hopkins University compared the health laws of a number of American and European cities, showing that the municipal sanitary regulations of New-York are superior to any city in the world, being far more stringent and far-reaching than those of her sister cities of England and the Continent. Overcrowding in tenement districts in Paris, Berlin, and Edinburgh is infinitely greater than in New-York. In 1888 statistics showed that 25 per cent. of the families of Edinburgh lived in single rooms, and only eight in houses of five or more rooms. Prof. Gould suggested as feasible remedies for the deplorable condition of habitation among the lowliest classes: periodical inspection at least four times per year; thorough whitewashing twice a year; a large force of Inspectors to prevent overcrowding and to make possible night inspections; making overcrowding an offense; a janitor in houses occupied by more than six families; municipal power summarily to close houses unfit for habitation; a right of expropriation of unsanitary houses, and cheapened rapid transit, which would enable the workingman to dwell in the suburbs.

Man and Bear Both Scared.

From The Boston Transcript.

"Yes, we have a great many interesting experiences out in the Puget Sound country," said the New-England man lately returned from the State of Washington. "I saw a big brown bear one day when I was six miles from the nearest camp. He was about fifty feet ahead of me on the trail, and I was to leeward of him, so I just went round him." "Why didn't you shoot him?" "Well, people that don't know the forest always ask that, even after I told them I had only three shots left in my revolver and no other gun along. I should have been in a mess if I had only wounded him, you see. When he scented me I was a long way off." "Didn't he run after you?" "Oh, those brown bears are as much afraid of a man as a man is of them. Why, I knew a fellow who was going across a stream on a fallen tree once. The trunk of the big pine was about five feet up from the ground on his side of the stream, and three feet on the bear's side. He was picking his steps and didn't look to the other side of the water, sixty feet or so. When he got fairly up onto the log there was the bear coming. They were both so dead scared they tumbled off into the water on different sides of the log." "What happened next?" "Nothing. They both swam ashore on their own sides of the river, and put off through the forest. I don't suppose there ever was a man and a bear more surprised or worse scared."

Edmund Smith Said to be Dying.

Edmund Smith, the wealthy resident of Philadelphia who was stricken with apoplexy at the Rector Street station of the elevated railway on Thursday last, and removed to the Hudson Street Hospital, was not so well last night.

The hospital surgeons stated early this morning that the patient is failing, and, although he may live through the day, his recovery is very doubtful.

Yesterday morning Mr. Smith recovered consciousness for the first time during his illness.

He held a short conversation with his son-in-law, W. M. McCauley, of Philadelphia. He was visited also by his daughter, his wife being too ill at their home in Philadelphia to come here.

About 2 o'clock in the afternoon Mr. Smith lapsed into unconsciousness, from which he will probably not recover.

In addition to being a Director of the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, Mr. Smith is a Commissioner of the Philadelphia Insane Asylum.

Injured by a Vaulting Pole's Breaking.

Joseph Petroneck of 226 East Seventy-third Street, while practicing pole vaulting with companions of the Bohemian So Kul Athletic Club at the foot of Sixty-fifth Street yesterday, was impaled upon a broken vaulting stick and probably fatally injured. Petroneck was eight feet from the ground when his pole snapped in three pieces. One piece became imbedded in the ground so that when Petroneck fell on the other end it penetrated even into the lower part of the right lung. The athlete pulled out the stick and then became insensible. He was taken to Flower Hospital.

WILLIAM NEAR SASSNITZ

Probably Will Visit the Empress Before Going to Cowes.

JOLLY DAYS ON THE HOHENZOLLERN

Races, Theatricals, Music, and Receptions—Improbable Report of an "Entente" Between England and the Driebund.

BERLIN, July 28.—Although the health of the Empress is steadily improving, it is not likely she will be able to go to Sassnitz in time to be there when the Emperor shall arrive. The Kaiser was at Nyland on Thursday—not the Russian, but the Swedish Nyland—where he landed from the Hohenzollern and gave a picnic party in a grove situated a mile in the interior. He was at Borgholm on Friday, and on Saturday at Helsingborg. From Helsingborg to Sassnitz is but a short trip. The Emperor is in constant communication with the Empress, however, and in the event that her physicians decide that she ought not to venture the journey to Rugen, the Emperor will come to the new palace and pass two days with the Empress there before starting for England, where he will attend the Cowes Regatta. The Empress still passes the greater part of each day in a reclining position, but she is able to take frequent short drives, and these have done her a great deal of good.

Letters received by their friends from several of the officers of the imperial yacht Hohenzollern tell of jolly times on board that vessel during the Kaiser's trip. While at Nyland the Emperor arranged boat races between the crews of the Hohenzollern and the warship Gefion, and crews composed of local yachtsmen and fishermen. After these and other sports the Emperor gave a musical reception on board the Hohenzollern, the crew of which contains many proficient choristers. On this occasion they sang a number of German national songs in such perfect time and tune as to excite the admiration of the Swedes, who cheered them lustily. The Emperor has been playing lawn tennis at Tullgarn, dancing at Hernosand, and having a good time generally. His entire tour has abounded with fêtes given in his honor, and good-natured familiarity has marked his intercourse with the natives. He has learned enough Swedish to enable him to toast Oscar in that language in a manner intelligible to the Swedish folk, and this has greatly pleased them, and also enhanced his prestige among them.

The imperial children have been seen very little by the public since they have been staying at the Schloss in Dwasiden. They are kept very close to the Schloss, and rarely allowed to go outside the park.

The report that an entente has been established between England and the Dreibund in regard to a concerted policy concerning the Balkan States is discredited generally here. Count Goluchowski, the Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs, had a long conference with Emperor Francis Joseph at Ischl on Thursday, and on Friday went to Altausse to see Prince von Hohenlohe, the German Chancellor, who is sojourning there. It was the first meeting of these two statesmen as leading Ministers of great powers, although they personally were acquainted with each other. Prince Hohenlohe was German Ambassador to France at the time that Count Goluchowski was Secretary of the Austrian Embassy in Paris, and the two then met very often. The official press is unable to say whether the recent meeting of the two Ministers was anything more than one of mere courtesy, and handle the subject with a marked degree of reticence as to positive statements. Whatever may have passed between them, the tone of The North German Gazette's articles indicates that Germany is not committed to following the lead of Austria in Bulgaria. "Germany," says The Gazette, "though not indifferent to what may happen in Bulgaria, will maintain an attitude of reserve."

Meanwhile Prince Ferdinand has left Carlsbad and joined his mother and his wife at Coburg, ostensibly to assist in the ceremonies in memory of his father, who died July 26, 1881. Prince August of Saxe-Coburg and other members of the Coburg and Bourbon-Orléans families joined the group on Friday, and the meeting was, as a matter of fact, a family consultation upon the question of Ferdinand's retirement from the Bulgarian throne in favor of his son Boris, who is now a year and a half old. Princess Clementine, Ferdinand's mother, whose money and pluck persistently have backed her son in his acquirement and retention of the throne, wants him to remain in Sofia at any risk, and apparently her counsel was heeded and her propositions accepted.

According to telegraphic advices received from Coburg yesterday, Prince Ferdinand will return to Carlsbad to complete his course of the waters, after which he will go to Vienna, and later to Schwarzau to join his wife and son, passing a few days with them before starting for Sofia. Princess Marie Louise, with the young Prince Boris, will not venture to go to Sofia until things have quieted down, but will remain at Schwarzau until Ferdinand thinks it safe for them to go to Bulgaria. Carlsbad gossip has it that Ferdinand is very despondent and tells his intimates that he feels certain that he will meet an early and violent death.

In regard to Russia's recognition of Prince Ferdinand, the Pesther Lloyd, the Hungarian official organ, declares explicitly that such action on the part of Russia would by no possibility suffice to give him a status with the Bulgarians. It calls attention to the fact that the treaty of Berlin debars Russia from exercising any preponderating influence in Bulgaria.

A story has been going the rounds of the Austrian papers which, whether true or not, gives a very clear idea of the feeling against Prince Ferdinand which pervades Austria. It is asserted that Prince Ferdinand recently sent a large order to the wine merchant in Pesth who long has supplied the Prince's cellar with Hungarian wines, and requested that the shipment be made immediately. The merchant at once notified the Bulgarian Minister at the Household, through whom the order was sent, that he refused to have any further dealings with the man who was most guilty of the murder of Stambuloff.

Telegrams received here from Vienna say that Austria is about to initiate negotiations with the powers in regard to the election of a ruler of Bulgaria in the event that Prince Ferdinand shall be displaced.

It is reported that the congress of Catholics soon to be held in Munich will be the largest gathering of the kind ever held in Germany. The Committee on Organization have issued a circular appeal to the Catholic popular associations and religious and political groups, requesting them to send full representative delegations to the congress. The aim of the committee is to reconstitute the Centre Party in the Reichstag so as to bring it up to the strength and efficiency which it possessed during the time that Dr. Windthorst was the Centrist leader in the Chamber. The difficulty in the way of this object lies not so much in the acceptance of a common programme as in finding a great leader. "The obstacles in the way of complete harmony," says Germania, "have vanished, and the work of the congress will have a profound result, affecting Germans and the world."

Baron von Hammerstein, late editor in chief of the Kreuz Zeitung, has issued a statement dated at Sistrans, in the Tyrol, in which he declares that the scandals affecting his reputation are most malicious, as they combine truth with fiction, the lies predominating. The Baron takes occasion to inform his enemies that he will show them up thoroughly before long. It is understood that he intends to write a book disclosing the worst side of political life in Berlin. The crusade against Hammerstein has been conducted with so much virulence that many persons are coming around to the belief that he is a much-persecuted man. A number of these persons have within the last few days declared their conviction that he has not deserved the treatment he has received, and many prominent men who have joined in the hue and cry against him are coming in for a large share of public contempt.

Intimate friends of Baron von Manteuffel and the Rev. Dr. Stoecker, the Kaiser's Chaplain, have caused the photographer to destroy the pictures in which Manteuffel, Hammerstein, and Stoecker are grouped together, and Hammerstein's family residence in Berlin has been despoiled by hungry creditors and the contents of the house sold at auction. Nobody interfered, and the destruction of their home was witnessed by his weeping wife and three daughters, who called in vain upon the former friends of the absent husband and father to save their effects until Hammerstein could be communicated with and arrange a satisfactory settlement of his affairs.

Frau Hammerstein and her daughters were taken completely unawares. The first they knew of the designs against their home was when the officers of the law came to the house and seized everything movable therein. Hundreds upon hundreds of men who were never permitted to get within speaking distance of Hammerstein are among the foremost in casting stones at him, and it is hard to realize that only a short time—a very short time—ago Hammerstein was the absolute ruler of a great political party.

The King of Saxony personally will open the International Literary Congress in Dresden in September. One of the features of the proceedings of the congress will be an exhaustive discussion of the proposed amendments to the Berne Convention.

An exhibition of products of the State of California was opened last Monday. It has drawn considerable public attention. The exhibit is rich in fruits, grains, wines, cigars, hops, fish, oils, and pictures of State scenery, and will undoubtedly have the effect of informing the residents of Berlin for the first time of the wealth of the products of California.

All of the churches in Berlin have been ordered open for divine service on Sedan Day, Sept. 1.

Several vessels drawing 19½ feet have passed through the Baltic-North Sea Canal without difficulty. The Vossische Zeitung commenting on the small number of English ships passing through the canal, asserts that British shipowners have formed a close ring to boycott the canal in order to force a reduction of the tolls.

The Duke of Cambridge, Prince and Princess Christian, and the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz are at Kissingen.

Chauncey M. Depew, Gen. von Werder, formerly German Ambassador to Russia, and some of the Rothschilds are expected at Hamburg this week. United States Consul Carroll, United States Senator J. Smith of New-Jersey, Mr. and Mrs. John Wanamaker and daughters, and a number of other Americans are at Carlsbad.

A New-Yorker named Stern was arrested at Kissingen a day or two ago for an alleged insult to Herr von Thuengen, Deputy Commissioner of the spa. Stern at once telegraphed to the United State Consul General at Berlin, and the Consuls at Nuernberg, Fuerth, and Bamberg, for assistance. The last-named Consul immediately took a train for Kissingen and requested the release of Stern until yesterday, but he only succeeded in doing so by giving bail in the sum of 4,000 marks and agreeing to the special restriction imposed upon Stern, that he should not leave his hotel even to drive or promenade.

Stern has in his possession bank letters to the value of 10,000 lire. He is accompanied by his wife, a very stylish lady, and five children, and is stopping at the leading hotel in the place. The guests of the hotels agree in indignantly denouncing the arbitrary action of von Thuengen, which was taken because Stern's son, whom von Thuengen declared too young to be present at a public ball, disobeyed his orders and attended. Stern apologized to von Thuengen for the supposed insults to his dignity, but the Deputy Commissioner refused to accept the apology, and had Stern arrested. The American visitors at Kissingen intend to demand that the Washington authorities take some notice of the matter, to the end that von Thuengen may be dismissed.

It is officially stated that the newspapers are wrong in starting the theory that the relations between Austria and Germany are cooling, basing it upon the fact that Count Goluchowsky, the Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs, missed seeing Prince Hohenlohe at Aussee. The truth of the matter is that Count Goluchowsky's telegram advising Prince Hohenlohe of his visit did not reach the Chancellor, who, at the time, was high up in the mountains, chamois hunting.

WONDERFUL POWER OF FLIGHT IN BIRDS

The Graceful Swallow, the Swift Moving Humming Bird, and Others.

From The Boston Transcript.

How wonderful and beautiful is the power of flight, and yet from the smallest insect that is tossed about by the gentle Summer breeze to the great golden eagle that is capable of carrying a young lamb to his eyrie all are masters of the art.

A large portion of the living animal world has wings and can use them. When watching a swallow's infinite power upon the wing one feels like rephrasing the cry of Richard III., "My kingdom for a horse," to "My kingdom for a pair of wings."

Perhaps among our most common birds the swallows are the most graceful and skillful of flight. Before a rain along our country roads the barn and white-bellied swallows are always to be seen cutting the air in graceful curves, now skimming the roads, now rising abruptly to sail over the stone wall, and float out across some neighboring meadow. They love the sea also and wing their way over its surface with marvelous skill.

The chimney-swift surpasses in the power of endurance even the swallows. Uncanny birds they are, far more like bats. Their flight is not as graceful as the swallow's, but in a way more erratic. They rest only in the chimneys or hollow trees, even gathering the twigs for the construction of their nests while on the wing. Their food also is taken when on flight—in fact the chimney-swift's life is spent in the heavens. "Perpetual motion" must be their motto, for but a few moments out of each twenty-four hours are spent at rest in the chimney's sooty depths.

The opposite of the swallow's and the swift's flight, one might say, is that of the kingbird. Jerky, spasmodic, ungraceful, as it is in the extreme, and yet powerful; for the kingbird among crows certainly deserves his name. As all true Tyrannidae he is an expert fly-catcher, and is very dexterous and often absurd in pursuit, tumbling over himself in his hurry to catch some dainty insect.

The monotonous undulations of the goldfinch, each rise and fall in the flight accompanied by the notes which resemble "considerable," give the bird an original if not a pleasing flight, and to me he brings to mind the two extremes of the season—in Summer undulating over the sunny meadows and in Winter over the snowbound fields.

When a robin crosses the sky so one can really see his flight, he is one of the few birds that look as if they really were going somewhere. Direct, even, and steady are the characteristics of the flight when really on the wing with some distant point in view.

The erratic and wonderfully rapid flight of the humming birds is marvelous, and the human eye can only vaguely follow their winding course; such strength of wing for so tiny a body seems almost incredible. Their migration southward from New-England extends to South America.

The phoebe's flight is very like that of the kingbirds, and his tumblings when in pursuit of insects are almost identical, but his long flights do not denote such power, nor, I think, such rapidity.

The wonderful feats of the carrier pigeons have become famous and the distance that they cover in a given time is hardly to be believed. Each downbeat of their wings looks as if they were flying in a denser atmosphere than air, so much power is shown.

The bats' crazy movements in the evening twilight are absurd, full of plunges, turnings, twistings, rapid flappings and tumbles, and yet they seem to know where they are going, and most certainly do.

The movements of a hawk or eagle in the upper air are graceful and magnificent. What must the sensation be of sailing about so easily in the heavens? Rising and falling, sailing and gliding—diving down with frightful speed, and yet the whole body is in perfect command.

The osprey plunges into the sea and rises with a fish; how keen the eye that directs such swoops!

AT THE HOTELS.

—Ex-Gov. John Lee Carroll of Maryland is at the Waldorf.

—Congressman Charles A. Russell of Connecticut is at the Murray Hill.

—Guartermaster General R. N. Batchelder, United States Army, is at the Fifth Avenue.

—J. B. Pioda, Swiss Minister at Washington; Congressman Francis G. Newlands of Nevada, and John E. Thayer and Bayard Thayer of Boston are at the Holland.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night to 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

1:57 A. M.—832 East Twenty-seventh Street; Harry Blauvelt and William Gieger; damage, $3,000.

6:30 A. M.—19 and 21 West Twenty-second Street; Scharies Brothers, Jacquin & Co. and others; damage, $200,000.

10:40 A. M.—1,677 Second Avenue; John T. Tappen; damage, $100.

11:55 A. M.—1,907 East Twenty-seventh Street; damage, $10.

12:30 P. M.—1,355 Third Avenue; damage trifling.

1:30 P. M.—408 East Sixteenth Street; Michael Collins; damage, $10.

3:10 P. M.—10 Eldridge Street; Marx Harris; damage, $150.

4:20 P. M.—301 East Seventy-fourth Street; Samuel Frankel; damage, $25.

Flint's Fine Furniture.

Fashionable designs in Furniture can best be had at FLINT'S, 43 West 23d St.—Adv.

POLICE ARE IN THE DARK

No Clue to the Men Who Garroted Dr. Drury in Brooklyn.

DR. DRURY'S LATEST STATEMENT

Juveniles Imitate the Deed and Rob a Boy on Third Avenue —An Epidemic of Robberies in Brooklyn.

The daring robbery of Dr. George Drury, the physician, of 115 Johnson Street, in the unoccupied house at 67 Nevins Street, Brooklyn, on Saturday afternoon, kept the police of that city busy yesterday in trying to run down the perpetrators.

Even the police had to concede that the work was one of the most daring and boldest ever perpetrated in that city, and the two men, after doing their work, made their escape in the easiest manner.

The police informed a reporter for The New-York Times last night that they did not have a single clue to work upon, but were doing all in their power to run down the two men.

The police have a theory. It is that the men who committed the daring robbery knew Dr. Drury, knew that he carried jewelry, and that frequently he carried money. This, the police say, is evident, as they took pains to select the house, get all in readiness, and then telephoned for Dr. Drury. If it was not a fact that they knew his habits they might have called another physician.

The house 67 Nevins Street has two entrances; one, the front door, on Nevins Street, and the other, the basement door, on State Street.

As near as the neighbors who saw the men can remember, the two men left the house by the State Street basement door, about 4:30 o'clock Saturday afternoon, crossed the street, and walked quietly down Nevins Street toward Fulton Street, where they disappeared. It was twenty or twenty-five minutes after this that Dr. Drury made his appearance on the stoop at the Nevins Street entrance.

Dr. Drury yesterday said that the reason he waited for that length of time to expire before he made any outcry was because they had threatened to return and chloroform him if he did not keep quiet for thirty minutes after they left.

In his bewildered state he did not reason out the fact that the men wanted to get away, and would not return, but he believed that if he attempted to leave the house before the thirty minutes were up that they would return and kill him.

The several neighbors who saw the two men claim that one was about six feet in height, about twenty-eight years old, auburn hair, sandy mustache, and wore a straw hat, blue sack coat, and snuff-colored trousers. The other man, they all agree, was stout, but their ideas as to his height vary from 5 feet 7 inches to 5 feet 10 inches, and Dr. Drury cannot give any better description than that he was a stout man. Both men, the neighbors say, were dressed in a manner that did not indicate they were common men.

Detective Sergeant Reynolds, in going over the house yesterday, found the knife which the stout man had held over Dr. Drury and threatened to kill him if he made an outcry. It is a new sheath knife, with a blade about six inches long.

The detective also ascertained that the doctor was bound, not with a rope, but with a strand of a rope that had evidently been taken from a large rope. He also found the red bandana handkerchief which was used for the gag.

Capt. Campbell ascertained that there were a number of old papers in one of the rooms, and they looked as if they had been used as pillows. This leads the police to believe that the two men had slept in the house Friday night.

The house has been vacant six months, and was formerly owned and occupied by a family named Hughes. The property is now owned by Samuel Freehof, a Fulton Street furrier, but he can give no clue to aid the police in hunting down the two daring highwaymen.

Dr. Drury, when calm yesterday, said his diamond pin weighed about one and a half carats, and was worth $125. His watch was a gold one, with his monogram G. D., engraved upon it, and his watch chain was a silk guard chain. He only lost $26 in cash.

He called at Police Headquarters yesterday and was asked to look through the Rogues' Gallery, but he did not do so, as he was anxious to catch a train. He went to his country residence, at Highland Beach, N. J., to recuperate.

Several of the neighbors who had seen the two men leave the Nevins Street house were at Police Headquarters and looked through the Rogues' Gallery, but were unable to identify any of the pictures as being those of the two men whom they saw leave the Nevins Street house on Saturday.

Inspector MacKellar and his corps of Detective Sergeants were in consultation over the case last night, and at 11 o'clock the Inspector, it was said, thought he had discovered a clue, but he refused to affirm or deny it.

Joseph Sheedy, fourteen years old, of 183 Nassau Avenue, went to Fort Hamilton yesterday. While returning home in the afternoon he walked on Third Avenue, between Seventh and Eighth Streets. He was met by five bad boys, of whom Willie Madison was the ringleader.

"Give us your money!" demanded Madison of Sheedy.

"I haven't got any," said Sheedy.

"Yes, you have," said Madison, and then he caught Sheedy, and his companions also took hold of the boy.

"Hold him tight," commanded Madison, "and I'll soon see how much he's got."

While the other boys held Sheedy, Madison went through his pockets, and obtained a dollar in change, and also took Sheedy's watch and chain.

Sheedy began to cry, and the other boys ran away, but Madison, before leaving, struck Sheedy upon the arm with a piece of iron he had in his hand.

Sheedy notified the police, and last night Walter Ingleey, fourteen years old, of 198 Eighth Street, was arrested, and Sheedy identified him as one of his assailants. William Madison, thirteen years old, of 161 Ninth Street, and Bertie Small, eleven years old, of 146 Eighth Street, were also arrested.

The busy thief still continues to ply his nefarious trade in the City of Churches, and the returns of the Police Captains every morning show that the residents of Brooklyn are losing considerable property. The cases reported yesterday were as follows:

Jacob Schaffer, who occupies the first flat at 1,026 Third Avenue, had a gold watch and other jewelry, valued at $50 stolen from a bureau in his bedroom.

Seventy-six pounds of quicksilver, worth $75, were stolen from the factory of the Empire Boiler Cleaning Company, at 69 Delevan Street.

Jewelry valued at $20 was stolen from the house of Mrs. H. M. Jones, at 118 High Street.

A silver watch, worth $15, was stolen from the vest pocket of Frank Chaffee of 187 Stockholm Street while he was laying carpets at 72 Maujer Street.

Municipal Reform.

From The Chautauqua Assembly Herald.

I met Prof. E. R. L. Gould of Johns Hopkins as he left his classroom in the college, and I asked him to give me his views on the organic method of municipal reform. "That's the idea!" said he. "Municipal government is—or ought to be—an organism, not a machine. The old notion that city government existed merely to protect its citizens from fire or theft is giving place to the broader knowledge that government exists to secure the best good of the people. Civic reform of any lasting value looks further than getting bad men out and good men in; it seeks the causes of abuses and injustice in the present order of things and aims at the establishment of a system which will remove the causes. Education will create the public sentiment to accomplish reforms of this sort, and much of this will emanate from good government clubs. Civil service reform is a necessary forerunner of permanent municipal reform; it will create a career for a man, and so will induce men of talent and brains to make a study and a profession of city affairs. Municipal statistics annually compiled are important bases for reform; they are now so few and so unreliable that a citizen rarely has the means of knowing accurately anything of causes and effects in the government of his city."

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Marshall, Mo., July 28.—Fire this morning destroyed the barn on Colt Hill Stock Farm, together with five stallions. Loss, $19,000.

ENGINEER KILLED AT HIS DYNAMO

Charles Gruive, in Charge of the East River Electric Light Plant, Mysteriously Shocked to Death.

Charles Gruive, thirty years old, night electrical engineer of the East River Electric Light Company, was shocked to death at 10:30 o'clock last night in the company's plant at 425 East Twenty-fourth Street. He had been standing for several minutes near one of the great dynamos on the second floor, when he was heard by a workman standing close by to utter a slight cry. He fell to the floor, and the workman, running immediately to him, found him unconscious. There were no pulsations from the body, but the workman, unable to believe that the man could have been instantly killed, hurried to the street and notified a policeman, who sent to Bellevue Hospital for an ambulance. Drs. Hoyt and Hibbard were at the place in a few minutes. The man had been taken to a window to give him air, if he should prove to be alive. The physicians tried a number of methods of resuscitation—artificial respiration, hypodermic injections, &c.—but to no avail. They pronounced the engineer dead.

An examination of the body by Dr. Hoyt showed only two slight burns across the hand, so slight that they would not have been noticed in any other case.

The face of the dead man showed no sign of pain, nor was any part of his body distorted as if from anguish. Gruive died apparently without having suffered any pain. One of the workmen in the building said that the number of volts from the dynamos on that floor was something over 1,200.

Superintendent McKnight refused all information as to the particulars of the affair, so that the entire details of the case could not be learned. He gave orders to admit no one, including the reporters, to the building, and prohibited all the employes from speaking of the affair to any one outside of the place.

Gruive lived in Hoboken, N. J., with a wife and three children. He had been employed for a long time by the company. As night electrical engineer he had full charge of all the night electrical force. He was considered a careful and clever man. He went on duty at 6 o'clock last night in perfect health and in good spirits.

THE GRIPMAN LOST CONTROL

Cable Car Dashes Down Tenth Avenue Hill into Another—Passenger Bruised.

While Cable Car 462 of the Tenth Avenue line of the Third Avenue Company was coming down the steep grade from One Hundred and Fortieth Street to One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street last evening, loaded to the platform with pleasure seekers returning from Washington Heights and Fort George, Gripman John Meehan lost control of it near One Hundred and Thirty-first Street.

The car sped ahead so rapidly that the crowd within saw their plight, and a panic resulted. Men struggled through the aisle of the car, pushing women and children aside, and a number jumped off the platform.

Just in front was car No. 530. The rear car was rapidly gaining, and a disastrous collision would have taken place had not Gripman Meehan got control of the car just below One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street. As it was, the two bumped together with a crash that sent passengers off their feet.

When the car was stopped everybody that could rushed off. It is thought that over a dozen persons were injured slightly. Three were badly enough hurt to need the services of Dr. Wilson of Manhattan Hospital, who was called to attend them. They were Fannie Pauline, twenty years old, of 26 Norfolk Street; Fred Littler, thirteen years old, of 82 East Third Street, and Moses Simon of 55 Bayard Street. Littler and Simon were bruised by being forced against the seats in the panic. The young woman had fainted.

TWO THINGS ALABAMA GREATLY NEEDS

They Are Thrifty Immigrants and Capital for Investment.

From The Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser.

The opportunities of the present time are in the South. Every condition for wealth getting is here in much greater profusion than in any other section of the country, and the facilities for utilizing them are exceptional. We possess all the advantages of the North and West, in addition have cotton, rice, and sugar, more than half of the standing timber of the country, and an abundance of cheap fuel. Our fuel and raw material are close together, thus enabling us to manufacture at the lowest possible cost, and our excellent shipping facilities, both by rail and water, place us in a position to reach the best market at a small expense. Our climate is far superior to that of the North or West, people can live here cheaper and better than elsewhere, and those diseases so fatal in colder climates are uncommon. The healthfuiness of Alabama is attested by the Government reports, which show that the death rate of our State is below the average of the Nation.

VALKYRIE'S OCEAN TRIP

Given a Hearty Bon Voyage as She Put to Sea.

CROWDS ON SHORE CHEER HER

Accompanied by Steam Yachts Madura, Mohican, and Gertrude Till Well Started on Her Journey.

CAMPBELTOWN, Scotland, July 28.—The yacht Valkyrie III. is now well out at sea, bearing westward the hopes of British yachtsmen. She sailed yesterday for America, and was given an enthusiastic farewell. Saturday morning was wet and cold, with a fresh wind from the east. There was quite a sea running in the upper firth.

No move was made on the Valkyrie until 11 o'clock, when her crew, all in oilskins, boarded her from the Selene, which had been acting as her tender. By this time the rain was falling heavily, causing the sea to begin to go down. As soon as the crew was aboard, the work of adjusting the yacht's compasses commenced. At noon the blue peter was hoisted on the foremast, indicating that the yacht was about to sail.

The signal attracted crowds ashore, who stood in the rain, watching the yacht as she swung around in circles adjusting the compasses.

At 2 o'clock the compass adjuster went ashore, and the boats of the Valkyrie were taken on deck. No preparations for setting sail were made, it being the intention to tow the boat to sea. At 2:15 everything was in readiness, and the tug Vanguard took her position ahead of the Valkyrie and passed a towline to her. Half an hour later the yacht slipped her moorings, and the Vanguard moved ahead, followed by the cup-hunter.

The crew of the cutter Samoëna, which was lying near, were the first to cheer the departing yacht. The Valkyrie's crew responded heartily. For the next hour the boat experienced a continuous ovation that far surpassed anything given former challengers. Thousands of excursionists crowded on and near the Gourock pier, cheering and waving adieus. Crowds followed the yacht, going down the shore road. Every window in Ashton fronting the water was occupied by demonstrative spectators.

Navigator Harrison was steering the boat, for which purpose a wheel gear has been temporarily substituted for the tiller. Capts. Cranfield and Sycamore and the full crew, numbering forty-three men, were on deck. No strangers were aboard the yacht. Lord Dunraven, Mr. Watson, the designer of the boat, and Mr. Henderson, her builder, were not visible. In addition to The United Press tug the steam yacht Madura was accompanying the Valkyrie. Capt. Sycamore soon relieved Navigator Harrison at the wheel. As soon as the boat had got under way the blue peter was hauled down, and Lord Dunraven's blue and yellow racing flag that was at the masthead in stops was broken out.

The crew were busily engaged in putting everything in shipshape and Bristol fashion. The cutter is carried amidships, the dinghy abreast the jigger mast, and two collapsible boats aft on the counter.

The enthusiasm continued all the way down the Firth, guns being fired from Levan House and Haddow's Inn. The ensign on the Cloch Lighthouse was dipped as the yacht passed that point. Incoming steamers whistled in salutation, steam and sailing yachts saluted, and the people aboard of them cheered enthusiastically.

As the yacht passed the Cloch Light her forestaysail was set, but it was of no service as the wind had fallen almost to a zephyr. The steam yacht Mohican, owned by Mr. William Clark of Newark, N. J., now steamed abreast of the Valkyrie on the starboard side, while the Madura was on the port side. They moved in these positions until the Skelmorlie Buoy was reached, when the Madura set signals expressing her good wishes. She then ran alongside the Valkyrie and her crew cheered the challenger, after which she turned back. The Mohican shortly after followed suit, firing three guns and signaling her adieus. The steam yacht Gertrude accompanied the Valkyrie to Garroch Head, being the last of the yachts to leave.

The wind then strengthened, and when the Valkyrie was off Cumbrae she set her mainsail, but kept hold of the towline. At 4:30 P. M. she passed Garroch Head, and the representative of The United Press steamed alongside of her and spoke to Capt. Cranfield, who replied that all was well aboard the yacht, and that everybody was in excellent spirits. He added that the boat would tow for a while longer, owing to the light, contrary wind. The patent log was out, the watches set, and all was snug on deck.

At 5:30 o'clock the Valkyrie was still receiving the acknowledging cheers from crowded excursion steamers, and also from incoming line steamers. An hour later the yacht was off Lamlash. There was a faint northerly wind, and the boat was still in tow. At 7:15 she passed the Kildonan signal station on the south end of the Isle of Arran. The coast guard signaled an inquiry if he would report the Valkyrie, but the yacht made no answer. The wind was now getting more westerly, and the set was smooch. The course was altered to westerly to clear Sanda Island, making the soft wind dead ahead.

At 8:15 the wind still held light and was due west, making the sails useless. A heavy haze set in and darkness was falling. At 9:10 the jigger sail was set, and the yacht was close hauled on the starboard tack. The yacht looked exceedingly shipshape and seaworthy, all her sails being inboard, but her freeboard appeared to be small for an Atlantic voyage.

At 10 o'clock Sanda Island was passed. The night was dark, but the haze was lifting. At that hour the yacht was close hauled on the port tack. She was meeting a strong flood tide, which made her progress slow. At 11 o'clock she was rounding the Mull of Kintyre. The night was very dark, and the Vanguard and Valkyrie could only be discerned by the lights they were carrying. The wind, which was still light, had shifted to the northwest, but a change in the course of the boats made it still dead ahead. There was a strong adverse tide and a slight swell was rolling in from the north. Under these conditions the Vanguard could not drop the Valkyrie until Rathlin Island was cleared, as much time would be lost in beating into the North Channel.

At 2 o'clock this morning the weather was so thick that the signal gun was fired from Rathlin Island at intervals of fifteen minutes, but the Valkyrie made the light. A little further westward the weather began to clear. At 3 o'clock day began to break, and the Valkyrie could be seen with her forestaysail, mainsail, and jigger sail set. The Vanguard still had her in tow. The sky was cloudy and the wind was coming faintly out of the west.

At 4 o'clock it was broad daylight, and the yacht was well round Rathlin Island. The wind held true from the west, blowing faintly, and was still dead ahead. At 5 o'clock the conditions remaining unaltered, the boat of The United Press went alongside, and Capt. Cranfield was asked how much longer he intended to remain in tow. He said he could not tell how far the Vanguard would take them. It would depend on the weather, but probably the line would not be cast off as long as the wind was a head one and the sea remained smooth. At this hour no change had been made in the sails, and Lord Dunraven's flag was still at the masthead. Only ten men were on deck.

The representative of The United Press saluted the yacht, got a hearty response, and then his boat turned back. At 6:30 the Valkyrie was almost hull down, heading northwest. The wind had backed around to the north, and the Valkyrie was laying her course on an easy reach. The sky was brightening, the barometer rising, and everything portended a good voyage. A little after 6:30 nothing could be seen of the yacht, and her voyage was fairly commenced.

Valkyrie's signal letters in the commercial code are N. V. P. G. Her night signal is three blue lights in the main rigging, two above and one below, forming a letter V.

Defender Ready to Race.

NEW-ROCHELLE, N. Y., July 28.—The Defender did not leave her anchorage off Premium Point to-day, although the weather was well-nigh perfect all day, with a good stiff southwest wind blowing at the rate of 12 miles an hour. Like yesterday, however, the crew were put through their paces by Capt. Terry, and showed marked improvement, both in setting and taking in sails.

The Defender will leave here at an early hour to-morrow morning for Glen Cove, where she will participate in the race for the Commodore Cup. Capt. Haff will meet the yacht at Glen Cove and will take command and sail her in the race.

YACHTS REPORTED.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., July 28.—Passed East—Steam yachts Magnolia, Henry Belknap; Wanda, H. S. Henry, and Viking, H. A. Hutchings; schooner yachts Lasca, J. E. Brooks; Ariel, George H. B. Hill; Lydia, Henry W. Banks; Serkera, J. M. Fuller, and Brunhilde, Thomas A. McIntyre, sloop yachts Katrina, George Work, and Hildegard, James C. Bergen.

Passed West—Steam yachts Ituna, W. N. Armour; Nomad, T. J. Byrne; Corsair, J. Pierport Morgan, and Huntress.

Came to Anchor Here from the Eastward—Steam yacht Nasara, C. A. Gould; schooner yachts Gitana, P. W. Clements; Priscilla, Fred E. Camp; Crusader, S. L. Husted, Jr., and Christine, Guy B. Miller.

Left for the Eastward—Schooner yachts Constellation, Bayard Thayer; Elsie Marie, J. B. King, and Marguerite, H. W. Lamb; cutter yacht Moccasin, Stephen H. Mason, Jr.

Sloop yacht Vigilant, George J. Gould, came to anchor here from New-York.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 28.—Sailed—Steam yachts Judy of the New-York Yacht Club and Radha, Joel B. Wolf; sloop yachts Uvira, Frederick P. Sands, and yawl Whitecap of the New-York Yacht Club.

Schooner yacht Phantom, H. D. Parmelee, arrived to-day.

Other yachts at anchor to-night are: Steam yachts Ballymena, John Nicholas Brown; White Ladye, Odgen Goelet; Thyra, James Stillman; Spendthrift, E. H. Harriman, and Sapphire, Eugene Higgins; sloop yachts Eleanor, Alexander M. Williams, and Ziegeuner Max Agassiz.

GREENPORT, L. I., July 28.—Sailed from Deering's Harbor To-day—Steam yacht Golden Rod, Mr. Hoagland.

At Anchor—Steam yachts Kanapaha, W. L. Moore; Lagonda, Mr. Austen, and Huntress; schooner yacht Telfer, Mr. Barry; Madeline, Commodore Dixon, and Woodmansee, E. B. Carpenter.

At Anchor in Greenport Harbor—Sloop yacht Madcap, Mr. Sheridan; steam yacht Almy, Frederic Gallatin.

Arrived—Schooner yacht, Mr. Merrit.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., July 28.—Arrived—Steam yacht Norwhal, C. H. Osgood; schooner yacht Merlin, W. H. Forbes; sloop yacht Uvira, F. P. Sands.

Sailed—Schooner yacht Gitana, P. W. Clements; sloop yacht Mystery.

In Port—Steam yachts Gladys and Gretchen, schooner yacht Priscilla, sloop yachts Alga and Culprit Fay.

COTTAGE CITY, Mass., July 28.—At Vineyard Haven—Steam yacht Nirvana, New-York, cruising west; schooner yacht Louis, New-York, for New-London; sloop yacht Naushon, New-York, cruising.

DID NOT MAKE AN ERROR.

Brooklyns Play a Fine Game with St. Louis Browns.

Results of Yesterday's Games.

Brooklyn, 4; St. Louis, 2.
Chicago, 6; Washington, 5.
Cincinnati, 13; Cleveland, 9.
Louisville, 4; Baltimore, 3.

Standing of the Clubs.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
1. Cleveland	52	34	.605
2. Pittsburg	47	31	.603
3. Baltimore	43	31	.581
4. Boston	42	31	.575
5. Cincinnati	45	35	.563
6. Chicago	40	38	.548
7. Brooklyn	41	35	.539
8. Philadelphia	39	34	.534
9. New-York	39	36	.520
10. St. Louis	28	50	.359
11. Washington	25	45	.357
12. Louisville	15	59	.203

ST. LOUIS, July 28.—The Brooklyn baseball team played an errorless game with the Browns to-day and won. Umpire Burnham's decisions did not please the crowd.

Both Breitenstein and Stein pitched excellent ball, and held the base-hit totals to single figures. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Brown, cf	0	0	4	0	0
Cooley, lf	1	1	2	0	0
Quinn, 2b	0	2	4	1	0
Miller, c	0	1	1	2	0
Ely, ss	1	2	1	3	0
Dowd, 1f	0	2	2	0	0
Sheehan, 3b	0	0	8	0	1
Kiss'ger, 3b	0	1	0	1	1
Br'stein, p	0	0	1	2	0
Total	2	8	24	8	1

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Griffin, cf	0	2	3	1	0
Shindle, 3b	0	2	0	2	0
Tredway, rf	0	0	1	1	0
Corcoran, ss	0	1	1	3	0
Lach'ce, 1b	0	0	12	1	0
Daly, 2b	0	0	5	4	0
And'son, lf	0	1	1	0	0
Grim, c	2	1	4	2	0
Stein, p	1	1	0	5	0
Total	4	7	27	19	0

St. Louis	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0—2
Brooklyn	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0—4

Earned runs—St. Louis, 2; Brooklyn, 2. Three-base hits—Ely, Dow1, (2.) Stolen bases—Cooley, Anderson. Double plays—Breitenstein and Sheehan; Tredway and Grim. First base on balls—Off Stein, 5; off Breitenstein, 1. Struck out—By Stein, 2. Passed ball—Grim. Umpire—Mr. Burnham.

Other League Games.

AT CHICAGO.

Chicago	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—6
Washington	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	—5

Base hits—Chicago, 9; Washington, 10. Errors—Chicago, 1; Washington, 5. Batteries—Griffith and Kittredge; Boyd and McGuire. Umpire—Mr. Jevne.

AT CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati	7	0	5	0	1	0	0	0	.	—13
Cleveland	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—9

Base hits—Cincinnati, 16; Cleveland, 16. Errors—Cincinnati, 3; Cleveland, 4. Batteries—Rhines, Dwyer, and Vaughn; Wilson, Knell, Cuppy, and Zimmer. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Pittman.

AT LOUISVILLE.

Louisville	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	—4
Baltimore	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—3

Base hits—Louisville, 9; Baltimore, 6. Errors—Louisville, 7; Baltimore, 1. Batteries—Weyhing and Warner; Esper and Robinson.

Ironsides, 17; Meridens, 8.

NEWARK, N. J., July 28.—The Ironsides gave the Meridens of the Connecticut State League an easy beating on the Shooting Park grounds this afternoon in the presence of 2,000 spectators. A feature of the game was the free hitting of the home team. The score:

Ironside	4	0	1	2	3	0	2	5	—17
Meriden	0	0	0	2	2	3	0	1	0—8

Engineers Beat the Volunteers.

WILLET'S POINT, L. I., July 28.—The United States Engineers' baseball team defeated the Volunteers of New-York in a game on the parade ground here this afternoon by a score of 11 to 6.

GOLF FOR THE HAVEMEYER CUP.

A. M. Coates Leads in the Handicap Tourney at Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 28.—Twenty-one players are entered in the weekly handicap at the Golf Club for the first cup offered by Mr. Theodore A. Havemeyer, the President of the club. Play was begun on Saturday, the conditions being eighteen holes, strokes to count. The links were in fine condition and the weather favorable, and a great crowd of society people were out to see the play. The names of those who covered the conditions and have reported up to-night are as follows:

Name.	Gross.	Handicap.	Net.
A. M. Coates	92	..	92
Perry Tiffany	139	45	94
H. Havemeyer, Jr.	114	18	96
H. R. Winthrop	116	18	98
I. T. Burden, Jr.	133	30	103
Victor Sorchan	111	6	105
F. C. Havemeyer	125	15	110
H. G. Gray	169	45	124
R. W. Goelet, Jr.	195	45	150

Some of the other entries have not played, and some who have played will probably not report their scores because of their being low. Mr. Coates appears to have a safe lead for the prize. Perry Tiffany, son-in-law of the donor of the trophy, is within 2 points of the best score. The handicapping was by the Green Committee, H. Mortimer Brooks, Winthrop Rutherfurd, and Buchanan Winthrop. It is regarded as remarkably fair.

PROHIBITS THE BIG FIGHT.

Gov. Culberson of Texas Issues a Proclamation to Officers of the Law.

AUSTIN, Texas, July 28.—Gov. Culberson has issued a proclamation prohibitory of the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight. He asserts that it is a flagrant defiance of law and will bring disrepute upon and foster a spirit of disobedience of all law. The Governor concludes the proclamation by saying:

Whereas, Texas, with her hospitable and intelligent population and limitless resources, needs no incentive of violated law to induce immigration or investment; and,

Whereas, The Constitution of the State enjoins that the Executive "shall cause the laws to be faithfully executed";

Now, therefore, I, C. A. Culberson, Governor of the State of Texas, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws thereof do hereby urge the various officers charged with such duties both to prevent the commission of such offenses and cause offenders to be punished, and all persons contemplating future infraction of said law are warned to desist therefrom and are put upon notice that to the limit of executive authority I shall take care that the law is faithfully executed, to the end that such offenses may be prevented and offenders punished.

CALENDAR OF SPORTS.

MONDAY, JULY 29.

New-York Yacht Club cruise, rendezvous at Oyster Bay.

Meeting of bowlers at Beethoven Hall to arrange rules for coming season.

Racing at Brighton.

TUESDAY, JULY 30.

Racing at Brighton.

New-York Yacht Club cruise, from Huntington Bay to New-London.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 61.

New-York Yacht Club cruise.

Racing at Brighton.

NEW RECORD LOOKED FOR

Robert J. Can Beat His Own Mark Under Favorable Conditions.

HIS FEATS ON THE GRAND CIRCUIT

Angie D. Now the Champion Pacing Mare—Larabie the Best of the Three-Year-Olds.

Judging by the flight which the horses have carried through the first two weeks of the Grand Circuit, all previous feats in light harness are about to be eclipsed. Beginning with Michigan, the speed limit for each State in the route of this triumphal march is almost certain to be passed.

When the campaign commenced, at Saginaw, the best mile ever made in the Wolverine State was the one which Mascot covered in 2:01½ at Detroit, in July, 1893. This was also the record for the Grand Circuit as a whole, and remained so until Robert J. paced in 2:01¼ at Rochester last August. Within the fortnight these figures were changed twice, not as technical records, but 'n public trials whose honesty, except as to a slight fractional variation, cannot be gainsaid.

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When Robert J., by all odds the most remarkable of all the champions that have appeared, returned from a Winter in California, and joined the early Western Circuit at Denver, it was evident that he had lost none of his lightning brush and was in better shape to carry it than ever. His first exhibitions proved this, and before joining the midsummer carnival the premier of the sulky had paced in 2:04 on two occasions. The course at Saginaw is by no means a fast one, and especially unsuited to the lateral gait, yet Robert J. turned it in 2:03, the last half being made within a fraction of a two-minute gait.

Though the other conditions were favorable for a great feat it astounded everybody to see even the invincible little gelding sustain such a whirlwind clip on a course that, by comparison with others in the Grand Circuit, handicapped him at least a second. Indeed there is little question that if the scene of action could have been changed to Cleveland a new world's record would have been established on that perfect Thursday afternoon.

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The elements were by no means so propitious last Wednesday when Robert J. attempted the most difficult task of his life. Merely to outdo all other parts of the State or to show more speed to its patrons than any other member of the Grand Circuit was not enough for the ambitious Detroit Driving Club. Having expended a large sum in improving the grounds opened at Grosse Pointe last year, and building the best track that human skill could construct, the management hitched its wagon to a star and demanded a mile in two minutes. From a showman's standpoint the project was a nice one, as even the remote possibility of such an achievement could not fail to draw the multitude. To give the visionary scheme a substantial appearance, it was gravely announced that $5,000 would be paid if Robert J. could do even time or better. The consideration for so commonplace an effort as a mile below the 2:01½, the champion's present mark, was not mentioned.

On paper it would seem that if the attempt to place the harness record at two minutes was not made the event at Detroit, which could not but bring profit to the Driving Club, had in it no reward for the owners of the horse. Knowing the liberal and sportsmanlike nature of the Hamlins, who are the lucky possessors of the greatest harness racer, it is not surprising that they should be willing to attempt an improbable feat on such easy terms. Very different was the situation in 1892, when Budd Doble received $3,400 from the Detroit Club for driving Nancy Hanks when she was far from being her best, and with the help of the bicycle sulky failed by nearly three seconds to reach the figures she had scored in the heavy running vehicle.

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Some notion of what is now expected from the champions and their rivals may be gathered from the quiet way in which Robert J.'s latest achievement was received. In a heavy, murky atmosphere, that was oppressive to a degree, the resolute king of the turf came within three-quarters of a second of setting his throne higher than its present vantage point. As the weather was more of a hindrance than the difference between a new record and the figures he touched, it is fair to presume that Robert J. was only prevented from supplying the expected sensation by the unfavorable conditions. A mile in 2:01 is something to talk about in July, even though it takes secondary rank. It indicates that the Cleveland Driving Park Company has an opportunity to secure the highest honors for its splendid speeding ground, which has already been the scene of so many sensations.

The horse of the century has been entered in the Free-for-all trot at the Cleveland meeting, but the obligation of going at least three heats prevents the possibility of one at Robert J.'s limit. His opponents for next Thursday are Joe Patchen, Mascot, Saladin, and Directly, none of whom can give him a race. His stable companion, Hal Pointer, has also been named for this same event, and it is to be hoped that he will fill the engagement. This would insure a closer contest, and the champion would be free to try to establish a record worthy of his present magnificent form.

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Among the notable things at the Detroit meeting was on which attracted little attention. It happened late on Tuesday, when Angie D. won the third heat of the 2:10 pace, making the mile in 2:07. There had been two faster heats in the same contest, secured by the stallions Coleridge and Ben D., but they were three seconds behind the mark for pacing sires, while Angie D.'s performance is the best one to the credit of a mare at the lateral gait. This is a championships that seems doomed to remain in obscurity, for, though the stallions and geldings go faster at the pace than the trot, the converse is true of the other sex. When Cricket came from California in 1890 and scored 2:10, the limit for the sidewheelers was at 2:06¼, where it had remained for six years.

During the present régime of the bicycle sulky, the pacing mares have been more tardy in their advance than any other of the harness racers. Vineta Jr. got down to 2:09¼ soon after the frictionless vehicle came into use, and in 1893 May Marshall placed the figures at 2:08¼. It must be admitted, in full justice to this class of performers, that in nearly every instance they have won their spurs in actual contest, and not by a single dress-parade effort against the watch.

In Angie D.'s case there was an artificial aid of a new kind, which has recently been introduced in the West. It is a liquid compound, which seems to have a stimulating effect that enables the animal to do greater things than under natural conditions. The "speed-sustaining elixir," as it is called, had been tried in the earlier circuits, and is said to be responsible for two very fast heats which Alvan Swift paced on a half-mile track a few weeks ago. Angie D. was in this race, so that her partner, A. Goerlich, an Indiana horseman, knew of its peculiar properties. He had entered his mare in the 2:10 pace at Detroit, with little hope of winning, and quickly accepted a proposal from W. F. Steele of Chicago, who offered to lease Angie D. for this engagement.

For two heats the mare, who generally flashes out in front when she is good, was away back, while Ben D., Coleridge, Guinette, Paul, and other cracks were battling for the supremacy in sensational time. The bookmakers felt so confident that she would cut no figure in the contest that 100 to 1 was laid against her. Judge of the general paralysis which prevailed in the ring when the despised pacer darted away in front early in the third heat, and, shaking off her opponents one after another, was able to withstand a challenge from Coleridge on the home stretch and lead the formidable field to the wire.

The coup was a neatly planned one, and even Goodrich, the owner, was not taken into the secret. Steele had secured a supply of the elixir before going to Detroit under the assumed name of W. Fish, and it was administered stealthily a short time before the race. It is said that for an investment of a few dollars he landed more money in this one dash than the amount of the whole purse. One bookmaker lost nearly $3,000, and the affair will be the talk of the camp followers for many a day. Because he was left out in the cold Goodrich attacked the driver of his mare in violent terms as soon as he dismounted from the sulky, but was sufficiently mollified the next day to give an interprising agent for the elixir a certificate to the effect that by its help Angie D. had been able to win a championship.

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Of the new performers that came to light at Detroit, the bay colt Larabie is one who promises to be a sensation. He was foaled in 1892, and attracted the attention of J. H. Thayer, a Lexington trainer, who developed Rex Americus, and sold him to C. J. Hamlin for $15,000 when he was two years old. The clever Kentucky tutor soon discovered that in Larabie he had a greater prize than the colt that had caught the fancy of an expert like Hamlin, but the market was down last season, and a customer was not forthcoming. He started his new pupil at Lexington in October, but he got tangled in the first heat and was distanced. The same afternoon Thayer showed a mile in 2:15, with Larabie and George W. Leavitt, a keen-eyed turfman from Boston, noted the feat. He returned home without giving any sign that he was impressed with the youngster's form, but early this year made a trip to the Blue Grass region and secured the colt. The price paid, and the fancier for whom the New-Englander acted, were not divulged, and still remain a secret. A competent trainer was engaged, and after one easy race at Columbus, Ohio, early this month, Larabie was cut loose at Tiffin, where he stepped three fast heats, one of them in 2:15¼. Last Tuesday, at Detroit, he met the strongest field of three-year-olds that has scored up this season, and in a fierce encounter of five heats proved his worth. He reduced his record to 2:14 in the second mile, and with three months of opportunity, is likely to give the record for his age, 2:08¾, a close call. Leavitt is the commissioner who purchased Ralph Wilkes for the Thayer brothers of Boston, and he is naturally ambitious to show that his later selection has been equally judicious. Larabie is engaged in a number of rich purses along the Grand Circuit, and seems to have them at his mercy.

Cleveland has followed the example of Grand Rapids this season in securing the crack professional wheelmen for its Summer meeting. The horses will probably be left behind by Johnson, Sanger, and Tyler, any one of whom should beat two minutes on the firm course at Glenville. Even if this added attraction had not been secured the harness races at the Forest City promise to be more sensational than any that have taken place there, especially in point of speed.

The old plan of making free-for-all classes at both gaits has been adhered to, so that Monroe Salisbury has a double entry in the open trotting event on Wednesday. He has named both Ailx and Azote, the latter being entitled to a vacation after his recent efforts, while the queen has not had a race this season, and needs one to put her at concert pitch. Fantasy is still suffering from the injury to her quarter at La Crosse, and is likely to have a vacation for the present.

NEWS OF THE LOCAL TROTTERS.

Mr. Sherman's New Plan to Bring Out Good Horses to Race at Poughkeepsie.

The interest in local light-harness racing has been seized with a slight attack of paralysis since the unfortunate withdrawal of the purses at Hintington. It seems to be the opinion generally among turfmen that Mr. Sherman made a grave mistake in not going on with at least some of the events. He proposes, however, to cater to an entirely different class of patronage hereafter. His plan is to hold a series of scratch matches ever Saturday, when any owner of an unclassed "world beater" will have a chance to exhibit his speedy possession and incidentally become the proud owner of a good harness, robe, or other stable necessity.

The idea of these races is to bring out good fast animals which would otherwise remain unknown. Mr. Sherman feels confident that his scheme will develop an unprecedented interest in the trotter and pacer, and ultimately lead to a vast increase of interest in light-harness racing.

Fleetwood has got over the excitement attendent on the midsummer meeting. John Kelly leaves to-morrow for Poughkeepsie. He will take Eastview, Dudley Olcott, Coryan, and Prince Mansfield. After the Hudson River Park meeting, he will go to Buffalo with Eastview and Dudley Olcott, sending Coryan and Prince Mansfield back to Fleetwood. Besides these horses, Kelly is training at Fleetwood Norhawk, by Norval, the property of Nathan Straus; Willets, a four-year-old by Allen Wilkes, and a couple of very promising two-year-olds by Alcantara. Norhawk took a mark of 2:15 last year, and Willets 2:23.

J. P. Gibbs took Bayreuth to Glens Falls last week to race him in a stake affair. His right bower, Cephas, who lowered his record to 2:13¾ at Fleetwood week before last, is going very fast and threatens to knock another second or two off his record at the first chance.

Besides several well-known fliers, John Daly is bringing along some very promising youngsters. He drove last week an unnamed filly by King Wilkes in 2:17 flat, and Bessie R., with a mark of 2:24, in 2:22. Both these mares are the property of Fred Steinway. C. Y. Wemple's Stormy Mist covered a mile in 2:20½. An unnamed four-year-old by Sidney, the property of Mr. Williams of Morrisania, has been going at a 2:22 clip. Daly's stable is also honored by the presence of Lucie, a four-year-old by William L., 2:14, and Charlie Greene, 2:18½.

Audaban, by Alcyone, is the most distinguished member of John Monaghan's stable. He is the property of James McLenahan, and has a mark of 2:19. Mr. McLenahan drove him Saturday the full distance in 2:18¾. Audaban is the sire of Miss Rita, a three-year-old, who captured the 2:40 class pacing at Windsor, Ontario, in 2:14¾, 2:16, 2:17¼. Jessie Clark, by Norwood Star, also the property of Mr. McLenahan, with a mark of 2:27, was driven the mile in 2:17 by her owner on Saturday last. It was with this mare that Mr. McLenahan won the Gentlemen's Cup at Philadelphia and Baltimore last year.

Nellie W., 2:14½, by Rolla Golddust, owned by Samuel McMillan of this city, is another of Monaghan's string. He believes he has something particularly good in a mare recently purchased from the celebrated Salisbury, named Dexter Princeway, by Dexter Prince. She is supposed to be in foal, but goes a half mile in 1:07½ with ease. Besides these, Monaghan has some very promising youngsters coming on. One, a two-year-old by Alcantara, dam by Mambrino Patchen, he is going to dazzle by naming Black Friday. Another two-year-old, by Athol, out of Ida B., has been showing quarters in 0:38. Monaghan is not a believer in starting colts early. He tried it once, and by the time the animal was four his legs were as big and stiff as posts. He has carefully refrained from falling into that pit twice.

Isaac Fleming is working San Pedro, 2:14½, and Snip Nose. The latter has the reputation of having passed the two second in no less than thirty-four races this year.

Jerome Whelpley takes his stanch little mare Little Barefoot to Poughkeepsie this week. He had her at Mystic last week, and succeeded in getting a share of the purse. On Friday last Whelpley drove Mr. Dunham's pair a mile in the very fast time of 2:21. He has a green horse that is likely to prove a winner one of these days. He is driving him in 2:20¾ already.

The difficulties arising through the summary removal of the horse Halvan from Trainer Martin's stable are still unsettled and are likely to lead to a lawsuit. Baylight, who recently hurt his knee, is going again all right, and Martin thinks he will have no difficulty in getting him ready to start in the Grand Circuit meeting at Fleetwood.

Secretary Hedges leaves this evening for Cleveland to attend the Grand Circuit meeting, and incidentally pick up a few more entries for open events. So far, the entries in the various classes are: Trotting—2:15 class, 21; 2:25 class, 32; 2:30 class, 32; two-year-old 2:40 class, 23; three-year-old 2:35 class, 19. Pacing—2:10 class, 15; 2:20 class, 19, and 2:30 class, 22.

THE FUTURITY STAKES.

Value This Year is $67,860—To be Run Aug. 24.

The Futurity stakes will be run at Sheepshead Bay, Saturday, Aug. 24. The value this year will be $67,860. There were 1,080 nominations, of which 254 are void:

223 were declared out at $10	$2,230
95 were declared out at $20	1,900
220 were declared out at $30	13,200
84 were declared out at $70	5,880
108 left in at $110	11,880
96 left in at $120	11,520
Added money	17,500
15 starters at $250 additional	3,750
Total	$67,860

Among the 204 horses remaining in are Handspring, Crescendo, Axiom, Jefferson, The Native, Margrave, Gale, Hamilton II., Requital, Hastings, Formal, Beau Ideal II., Wishard, Penury, Merry Prince, The Merchant, Silver II., Radnor, Applegate, Damsel, Nimrod, Agnes, Refugee, Sonata, Murray, Hazlet, and Bonaparte.

Principal stakes for the Fall meeting will close next Thursday.

To Race To-day at Brighton.

FIRST RACE.—Purse $300, of which $50 to second and $25 to third; selling allowances. One mile.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Harry Alonzo	104	Miss Dixie 99
Tom Skidmore	104	Annie Bishop 99
Chiswick	104	Lulu T. 97
Lochinvar	104	Milan 97
Daly	99	

SECOND RACE.—A sweepstakes for fillies two years old of $5 each, with $400 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. One-half mile.

Lorraina	105	Venetia II.	94
Dulcie Lorondie	106	Laura Davis	94
Onnolee	100	The Kite	94
Imposition	94	Columbia R.	94

THIRD RACE.—A sweepstakes for three-year-olds, of $5 each, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. One mile and a sixteenth.

Corn Cob	114	Buckeye	112
Tom Moore	114	Sabilla	107
Jack the Jew	114		

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for all ages, of $5 each, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Five-eighths of a mile.

Hugh Penny	124	Fusileer	95
Our Jack	112	Peer	92
Drum Major	101	Ina	90
Factotum	100	Lord Mawkstone	90
Stonenellie	96		

FIFTH RACE.—A sweepstakes of $5 each, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; selling allowances. One mile and an eighth.

Eagle Bird	109	Bombazette	89
Marshall	104	Blue Kittie	87
Corn Cob	94	Golden Gate	87
Sir Dixon, Jr.	90		

SIXTH RACE.—A sweepstakes of $5 each, with $400 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; selling allowances. One mile.

Assignee	112	Sprite	99
Jeannie	104	Maggie K.	99
Mendicant	98	Lady Adams	97
Vision	99		

GOSSIP OF THE TENNIS PLAYERS.

Larned to Defend His Fourth Cup This Week at Southampton.

Southampton has bagged nearly all the prominent candidates for tennis championship honors. The champion, Wrenn, will try to do better this week, after his defeat at Longwood. He will play in the singles and with Malcolm Chace in the doubles. The pair ought to win the doubles, but it is hardly likely that the champion will be able to get through the field and beat Larned, who will defend his fourth cup against the tournament winner.

Larned has so far duplicated his brilliant record last year, by holding the Middle States, Seabright, and Longwood Cups, and it looks as if he would again be favorite for the All Comers' this year. Besides the champion and Larned, the entry list at Southampton will contain the names of Chace, Howland, Stevens, and probably Foote and Parker. Neither Hobart nor Hovey is likely to be heard from again until Newport, unless the Norwood Park people succeed in coaxing them to play. There will be men's singles and doubles played at Southampton, with first, runner-up, and consolation prizes. It is possible that a contest in mixed doubles will be arranged.

The Baddeley family had a field day in the English tennis championships, Wilfred winning the singles, while the twins captured the doubles from Eaves and Lewis. The features of the tournament were the great play of the veteran Meers, who, although he has reached the half-century mark, was able to make Eaves play five sets, and fast ones at that. The score was 6—3, 7—9, 9—11, 6—4, 6—1, a great effort for an old man. Meers was outlasted, but not outplayed.

Eaves came within a point of winning the championship from W. Baddeley in straight sets. He won two sets 6—4, 6—2, and in the third reached 6—5 and 40—30, only to lose the match point by a little lob that went out about six inches. Baddeley then played the better tennis, and Eaves lost the next three sets, 8—6, 6—2, 6—3. Pim defaulted to Baddeley. Miss C. Cooper, the indoor champion, secured the outdoor championship, besides beating Miss Jackson in the final round and winning by default from Mrs. Hillyard.

The Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn is going in for some match games next month. Mr. Paul E. Jenks of the Staten Island Cricket Club

THEIR PERILS AT AN END

Naval Reserves Who Were on the Cutters Report on the New-Hampshire.

COMMANDER MILLER IS SATISFIED

What It Was Planned to Accomplish in the Week of Instruction—Difficulties That Were Met and Overcome.

Everything was quiet yesterday afternoon on board the New-Hampshire at the foot of East Twenty-eighth Street, which serves as the armory for the Naval Reserve. Most of the men who had embarked from Shelter Island in the cutters had reported at headquarters and gone home. A squad of five men was finishing up the work entailed by the arrival of the men and their baggage. The squad messed on board.

Commander Miller was also busy in his cabin, completing the work incident upon the cruise. He said the boats were safe, and no accidents had happened to the men.

"It has been remarkably successful from first to last," Commander Miller said of the encampment. "Even in the cruise of the cutters the men learned many valuable lessons. I never expected, when the squadron was ordered to embark for New-York in the boats that the winds would be favorable enough to make it possible for the men to reach New-York by Sunday. It was understood that they should leave the boats if it seemed advisable.

"It was a week of serious work. Few persons understand just what we had to perform. Some six months ago the Navy Department expressed the desire that prior to the evolutions of the North Atlantic fleet, to take place in the Fall, the Naval Militia of New-York, in its capacity of the second line of defense, should obtain all possible information concerning the defense of the east end of Long Island Sound.

"After consultation with Assistant Secretary McAdoo and Capt. Henry C. Taylor of the War College at Newport, it was decided to divide Long Island sound and adjoining waters into two great districts, and each district into sections, forming in all thirteen sections. The question was as to how all the sections could be covered in the limited time at our disposal. The difficulty was solved by requiring the men who could not spare time for the tour of duty to make Saturday and Sunday cruises during June and July, thereby enabling them to examine the western part of the Sound, and at the same time to take the boats of the battalion to Shelter Island.

"There were 225 men altogether. They left the New-Hampshire in transports Friday, July 19. We reached Shelter Island Saturday morning and found all the boats at Greenport, and we established camp at West Neck Park, under the rules of the army and State. The work of obtaining information was begun at once, and was persistently carried out, all other labor being considered secondary.

"The waters of Great and Little Peconic Bays, and Gardiner's Bay were divided into four minor sections, and each of the battalion divisions was instructed to examine them for the location of signal stations, dynamite and gun batteries, torpedo channels, and all creeks and small rivers where cutters and light craft could hide themselves, and molest an enemy's fleet.

"We acted on the presumption that an enemy had obtained control of Gardiner's Bay; that our fleet of men-of-war had been driven back into the race, and Fisher's Island Sound; that forces of the enemy had been landed east of Sag Harbor, and that the home forces on land and sea were trying to prevent the enemy from advancing to the west. Such an advance could be checked in three ways; by a naval force in Long Island Sound; by another squadron proceeding from Sandy Hook to the eastward and by the army, and the land and sea forces of the State operating on shore and defending the narrow pass just to the eastward of the Shinnecock Canal, about five miles west of Southampton, where the land between Great Peconic and Shinnecock Bays is but one mile wide. A small canal already exists there that could be deepened quickly. This is a most important strategic point, and it would be highly desirable in the case supposed to have an enlarged naval militia operate a mosquito fleet of tugs and yachts against the enemy's transports in Gardiner's Bay, retreating when necessary to inland waters west of Shelter Island, and thence to the westward through Shinnecock Canal or through a canal that could be dug easily in ten days from Great Peconic Bay to Long Island Sound at Nantucket Inlet.

"Such, in brief, was the problem which the naval militia was given to study during the week of duty. In that time, of course, only a superficial result could be obtained, but this is the first time that the ground has actually been covered by a large body of men who had made themselves familiar with all the details of locality that are so essential in time of actual hostilities.

"Not only did the division gain the required information, but a squad of twenty-four men, especially detailed, systematized this information, and made up triplicate reports with maps, sketches, and photographs of all important points. One of these triplicates will be sent to the Navy Department, and one to General Headquarters, at Albany. The third one will be kept on the New-Hampshire.

"In addition to this work, the officers and torpedo crews received great benefit from instructions on the United States torpedo boat Cushing, Lieut. Fletcher commanding. We are also deeply indebted to Lieut. A. P. Niblack, who gave us the advantage of his technical knowledge in furthering the objects of the expedition.

"The exercise of the cutters in squadron tactics Thursday was very successful. The cutters formed in line and signaled after the drill was over to make their way to New-York, provided they could make the journey before Sunday. If they could not do this, the men were to leave the cutters at convenient ports and go home by train.

"Crews will be detailed Saturdays and Sundays to sail the boats back to the New-Hampshire. This course is necessary, as the men cannot get away in the middle of the week.

"The outing was entirely satisfactory. The men performed their duties well. The fact that some may have complained of undue hardship is explained by the fact that men are quite fond of making out that they are undergoing fatigue. There really was no cause for complaint, and I think most of the men are well satisfied."

THE WEATHER FORECAST

WASHINGTON, July 28—8 P. M.—Forecast for Monday:

MAINE, fair, westerly winds. NEW-HAMPSHIRE and VERMONT, fair, slightly warmer, westerly winds. MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, and CONNECTICUT, fair, westerly winds.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, fair, warmer in southern portion, westerly winds.

EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE, fair, slightly warmer, westerly becoming southerly winds. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA and MARYLAND, fair, warmer, winds becoming southwesterly. VIRGINIA, fair, slightly warmer, variable winds. NORTH CAROLINA and SOUTH CAROLINA, fair, except showers on the coast, warmer, variable winds. GEORGIA, ALABAMA, WESTERN FLORIDA, and MISSISSIPPI, generally fair, variable winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, fair, followed by showers in the afternoon, variable winds. ARKANSAS, LOUISIANA, EASTERN TEXAS, OKLAHOMA, and INDIAN TERRITORY, fair, light southerly winds. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, fair, slightly warmer, variable winds, becoming southerly.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, WEST VIRGINIA, and WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, fair, warmer, variable winds. OHIO and LOWER MICHIGAN, fair, warmer, winds becoming southerly. INDIANA and ILLINOIS, fair, slightly warmer, variable winds, becoming southerly. UPPER MICHIGAN and WISCONSIN, fair, variable winds. IOWA, fair, followed by showers in the afternoon or evening, southerly winds, becoming variable. MISSOURI, fair, followed by showers in the afternoon or evening, warmer, southerly winds, becoming variable. MINNESOTA, NORTH DAKOTA, and MONTANA, fair, variable winds. SOUTH DAKOTA and NEBRASKA, showers, cooler, variable winds, becoming westerly. KANSAS and COLORADO, showers, cooler, southerly winds, becoming westerly.

Weather conditions and general forecast: The pressure has fallen in North New-England and the upper lake regions. It has risen in the Middle States, the lower lake regions, the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys, and the Northwest. The temperature has remained nearly stationary throughout the country. The rainfall has been confined to a few widely-scattered showers. The following heavy rainfall (in inches) were reported during the past twelve hours—Kansas City, 1.06. Increasing cloudiness and showers are indicated for the central districts of the West and on the South Atlantic coast. Generally fair weather will prevail in other districts. Higher temperature is indicated in Southern New-England, the Middle States, the lake regions, the Ohio and Lower Missouri Valleys, and lower temperature in the Central Western districts.

The New Version.

From The Chicago Record.

Out of the West young Lochinvar rode;
Her father scorched on, too, with increasing ire,
And just as he thought
He had them both caught
His wheel struck a snag and he punctured a tire.

Wanted.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

34th ST., 11 WEST.—Handsomely furnished parlor floor for physician or families; table, appointments strictly first-class.

34th ST., 25 WEST.—Handsomely furnished second floor; table and appointments first-class; also other rooms.

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By thoroughly experienced chambermaid and seamstress; would assist in waiting on table or lady; city reference. 231 West 16th St., third bell west.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a first-class chambermaid and seamstress; can do all kinds of sewing and wait on a lady; city reference. 134 East 28th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a competent girl as chambermaid and nurse to grown children; best city reference. 222 Madison Av.

Cooks.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—Two girls, together; one as cook and laundress; other as chambermaid and waitress; willing to do the work between them; private family; city or country; first-class reference; present employer can be seen. 121 West 30th St., Room 8.

COOK.—First-class; understands English, French, and American cooking; can take entire charge; would go a short distance in the country; best references. M. M., Box 328 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a young woman, where a good family cook is required; two and a half years' references; city or country. Call, two days, at 147 East 50th St.; ring janitor's bell.

COOK.—By competent girl as first-class cook; soups, meats, desserts, side dishes; good baker; city or country; personal reference; lady can be seen. 72 West 50th St.

COOK.—Thorough in all branches; can take man's place; best reference; all kinds of ices and creams; country preferred. M. G., Box 339 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class German cook; for the country; understands English and French; with best city reference. 915 6th Av., second flat.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—Competent; three years' city reference; city or country. 2,155 5th Av., Fitzpatrick's bell.

COOK and WAITRESS.—First-class city references; family gone to Europe. 145 West 58th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By a competent French dressmaker; experienced; best references; by day, week, or month; private family; city or country; terms very moderate for season; understands all branches dressmaking. Mme. Mene, 262 West 57th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By thoroughly competent dressmaker, expert needlewoman, fine white work; will sew during August and September for pleasatn accommodations; country or city; highest references; refined. Box 300, 106 West 42d St.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class; for leading firms; wishes ladies' and misses' gowns, tea gowns, capes, fancy waists, latest skirts; day or home; will cut and fit ready to finish; samples shown. Macauley, 163 West 84th St.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By respectable woman to do general housework in small family; city or country. 239 West 60th St., store.

HOUSEWORK, &c.—By a young girl, not long in the country, to do light housework or take care of children. 106 1st Av., second bell.

HOUSEWORK.—By colored woman in a flat to do general housework; understands all work. 145 West 32d St., second floor, back.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl to do housework in small family; best references. 133 West 62d St. Kuhlmann.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl to do housework or take care of children. D. Herlihy's, 133 West 100th St.

HOUSEWORK or KITCHENMAID.—By young girl; well recommended. Care of J. Duffy, 208 East 36th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a North German; thorough hairdresser, dressmaker, packer, and traveler; take entire charge of wardrobe; best reference. G. L., 1,227 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French person; first-class lady's maid; competent in all her duties; present employer references. Philomanic, 118 West 31st St., basement.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German as first-class maid to lady or grown children; excellent dressmaker; city references. Address B. A., 270 West 34th St.

MAID.—By French person; willing to make herself useful; dressmaker, packer; accustomed to travel; city or country; highly recommended. Jeanne, 162 West 32d St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By Protestant as maid and seamstress for one or two little girls. E. H., Box 340 Times, Up Town.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By young girl as laundress or assist in chamberwork; willing and obliging; city or country; city reference. 517 West 131st St., Flanagan's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By German woman laundry work in or out of house; best reference. Mrs. Sanders, 215 West 63d St., three flights, back.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable girl; will also do chamberwork; in private family. 535 West 51st St.; ring twice.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By an experienced infant's nurse that can take full charge; willing to live in the country or travel; excellent reference. 224 East 57th st., first floor.

NURSE.—By a Scotch Protestant, as nurse to growing children or to wait on lady, do plain sewing, and chamberwork; good reference. C. M., 10 East 36th St.

NURSE.—By girl to mind grown children; good sewer; steady and obliging; country preferred. 431 West 25th St., Monday; Quinn's bell.

NURSE.—By an English girl; city or country; references. 244 East 35th St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By competent seamstress; would assist with care of children, maid to lady, or other light work; country preferred. S. Gallagher, 203 East 63d St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By young girl; is first-class; can take a butler's place; country preferred. 134 West 19th St.

WAITRESS.—By very thorough waitress; in the country; excellent reference. 231 East 34th St.

Washing.

WASHING.—Family washing done home; sunny, open-air drying; care taken of clothes; good ironer. Glennon, 212 West 67th St.

Miscellaneous.

MASSAGE SCIENTIFICALLY GIVEN BY EXperienced masseuse; references. Mrs. Forest, 649 6th Av.

REFINED AMERICAN GENTLEWOMAN IN reduced circumstances will taken any honest position; go as paid companion; willing to wear caps and be treated as a servant; references. Faith, Box 368 Times, Up Town.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER or VALET.—By thoroughly trained Englishman; unquestionable city references. T. B., Box 291 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a Protestant man; thoroughly competent, as will be seen by his references. G. H., Box 369 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Single-handed or second man; temperate; best city references; willing. 301 West 40th St., care Lahey.

BUTLER.—English; good reference; age, 28; height, 5 feet 9 inches. G. L., 151 East 27th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman wishes a situation for his coachman, who is just disengaged; Protestant; strictly sober and understands his business thoroughly; willing to make himself useful on a gentleman's place; can furnish best written or personal references. Trustworthy, care of Mr. Reeder, 460 4th Av.

COACHMAN.—Useful single man; understands thoroughly fine horses, carriages, harness; careful driver; vegetable garden, lawn; absolutely sober, reliable, trustworthy; best city references. Willing, Box 146 Times.

COACHMAN.—By first-class man; thoroughly understands care of fine horses and carriages; thoroughly capable of taking care of gentleman's stable; no incumbrance; country preferred. Janitor, 840 7th Av.

COACHMAN.—Married; thoroughly experienced; highest recommendations; temperate, obliging, industrious, trustworthy; moderate expectations; disengaged account family breaking up. Coachman, 215 East 59th St.

COACHMAN.—First-class; thoroughly understands horses, carriages; eleven years' personal references; honest, sober, willing, obliging; last employer certify. Curley, 911 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly experienced; unexceptionable recommendations from prominent families; temperate, industrious, trustworthy, willing, respectful. 423 Park Av.

COACHMAN.—Married; thoroughly experienced; highest recommendations; temperate, careful, trustworthy; stylish appearance; moderate expectations. Faithful, 1,620 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—Married; no family; thoroughly experienced; with first-class family; city or country; four years' reference from last employer. W. D., 235 5th Av.

COACHMAN.—First-class; thoroughly understands horses, carriages; eight years' personal city references; honest, sober, willing, obliging. Curley, 911 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—By Scotchman; long experienced in the care of horses; first-class driver; sober and reliable; city or country. Coachman, 406 West 31st St., store.

COACHMAN.—As first-class coachman; the best personal reference from last employer; married man; no family. J. Haver, Mason's stable, Park Av. and 78th St.

COACHMAN.—Married; thoroughly understands care of horses, carriages, lawns, gardens, cows; trustworthy; excellent references. Industrious, 1,620 Broadway.

THE "SHORT-AD" CORNER.

A Piteous Plaint.

From The Chicago Record.

I cannot eat my porridge,
I weary of my play;
No longer can I sleep at night,
No longer romp by day!
Though forty pounds was once my weight,
I'm shy of thirty now;
I pine, I wither, and I fade
Through love of Martha Clow.

As she rolled by this morning
I heard her nurse girl say:
"She weighs just twenty-seven pounds
And she's just one year old to-day."
I threw a kiss that nestled
In the curls upon her brow,
But she never turned to thank me—
That bouncing Martha Clow!

She ought to know I love her,
For I've told her that I do;
And I've brought her nuts and apples,
And sometimes candy, too!
I'd drag her in my little cart
If her mother would allow
That delicate attention
To her daughter, Martha Clow.

O, Martha! pretty Martha!
Will you always be so cold?
Will you always be as cruel
As you are at one year old?
Must your two-year-old admirer
Pine as hopelessly as now
For a fond reciprocation
Of his love for Martha Clow?

You smile on Bernard Rogers
And on little Harry Knott;
You play with them at peek-a-boo
All in the Waller Lot!
Wildly I gnash my new-cut teeth
And beat my throbbing brow,
When I behold the coquetry
Of heartless Martha Clow!

I cannot eat my porridge,
Nor for my play care I;
Upon the floor and porch and lawn
My toys neglected lie;
But on the air of Halsted Street
I breathe this solemn vow:
"Though she be false I will be true
To pretty Martha Clow!"

A Puzzled Boy.

From The Boston Transcript.

It is feared that little Johnny is not so proud of his dad as he might be were his dad a different sort of man. The other day Johnny looked at the unhandsome features of his papa, and then watched that personage move about in his shiftless fashion. Said Johnny after a while, "Pop, were there any other men around when ma fell in love with you?."

A Check.

From The Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

Birmingham—Why do you say this check is worthless?

Manchester—You said it was for $90, didn't you?

"I see now that it is for only $9, instead of $90, but that doesn't make the check worthless."

"Well, if a check for $9 isn't worth less than a check for $90, I'm no financier.

By-Play at Chautauqua.

From The Chautauqua Assembly Herald.

The young man who answers questions for the curious museum visitors asks why he is like a chiffonniere in process of construction. And before you have a chance to make a guess he tells you that he's an "in-formation bureau." This is to be mounted and placed among the other curios in the museum.

One Ruler Not to be Despised.

From Puck.

"I never heard of such tyranny!" exclaimed the South American patriot. "I won't submit to it a moment longer. I will resist to the last—"

"Whom will you resist?" sharply inquired his wife, who had caught only the last few words.

"Oh, not you, my dear! I was only talking about the Government."

Not Unusual.

From The Washington Star.

"They tell me you have been trying stocks?"

"Yes," was the response of the sad-hearted; "I made a purchase on a margin a few weeks ago."

"Was it a good buy?"

"Yes. That's exactly what it was; 'a good-bye.'"

Cruel to the Parson.

From Brooklyn Life.

Mrs. Drowsie—Your clothes are getting quite shabby, my dear.

The Rev. Mr. Drowsie—Yes, but (loftily) when I ascend the pulpit and begin to talk they don't notice my clothes.

Mrs. Drowsie—No. They all have their eyes closed then.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By an educated German; cavalryman; 29; honest and sober; married; one child; knows perfectly how to take care of horses and how to keep harness and traps in best order; a good four-in-hand driver. Inquire of present employer, Julius Brandes, at the William Weike Company, 31st St. and 1st Av., or William Linke, at stable, 519 Marshall St., Paterson, N. J.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman wants situation for his married coachman, whom he can highly recommend as a first-class man; strictly sober; will be found willing and obliging; thoroughly understands his business; ten years in my employment. R. T., 141 Sylvan Av., Newark, N. J.

COACHMAN.—Married; no family; age, 35; will be found willing and obliging; city or country; best of recommendations. J. A., 39 West 55th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Scotch; married; no children; large experience; growing plants, grapes, roses, vegetablese; care lawns, trees, shrubs, and hardy plants; planting and improving grounds; references. Gardener, Box 40, Oyster Bay, N. Y.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—By young man; experienced in care of horses, harness, and carriages; good milker; not afraid of work. J. H., 167 East 35th St.

Miscellaneous.

BOY, JUST LEFT SCHOOL, WANTS PLACE in wholesale house or office work; quick and accurate at figures; teacher's references. W. B., 240 East 87th St.

COLLECTOR, &c.—By a gentleman, middle-aged, as collector and to take charge of an estate; ten years' experience; highest city references; bond security for $5,000 given. H. Y. Lewis, 113 West 12th St.

KITCHENMAN.—As kitchenman; good references; colored. A. E., 152 6th Av.

MAN AND WIFE, HANDY AROUND GENTLEman's place; horses and carriages; wife to do general housework; city or country; or would look after residence in reference. Thomas Pook, 1,410½ Bergen St., Brooklyn.

PAINTER, PAPERHANGER and DECORATOR, practical and trustworthy; work from private families; very reasonable; best references. William Edler, 777 2d Av.

STABLEMAN.—Ten years' experience; married; aged 30. Joe Berger, 42 Washington St.

Help Wanted—Females.

WANTED—Cook; first-class; for Adirondacks; good wages. Apply Monday morning, 9 to 10, 675 5th Av.

WANTED—A young girl as competent waitress; only those with city reference need apply. 836 5th Av., 9 to 1 o'clock.

WANTED—Reliable and competent cook; French or German; must be sober. 445 West 23d St.; call after 9.

Help Wanted—Males.

WANTED—For assistant in an institution a Christian man; firm, kind, patient; one who does not use tobacco and has had some experience with boys preferred. Address, stating references, which much be the best, X. Y. Z., Box 180 Times.

WANTED—Second man; first-class; for Adirondacks. Apply, with references, Monday, 9 to 10, 675 5th Av.

Legal Notices.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE COURT OF Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, held at Chambers thereof at the County Court House in the City of New-York on the 13th day of May, 1895.—Present, Hon. Joseph F. Daly, Justice.—In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of THE BENJAMIN SEL COMPANY.—On reading and filing the petition of a majority of the Directors of the Benjamin Sel Company, and the schedule thereto annexed, whereby it appears that a dissolution of said company will be beneficial to the interests of its stockholders; and upon proof of service of notice of this application and of the proposed form of this order, on the Attorney General; and on motion of William P. Goldbeck, attorney for said company, Ordered, I. That all persons interested in the Benjamin Sel Company show cause before this Court at a Special Term thereof to be held in the City of New-York on the 15th day of August, 1895, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, why said corporation should not be dissolved. II. That a copy of this order be published once in each of the three weeks immediately preceding the 15th day of August, 1895, in The New-York Law Journal and the N. Y. Times. J. F. D., C. J.

jy29-law3wM

Summer Resorts.

NOTICE.—Readers of The New-York Times going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

VERMONT.

GREEN MOUNTAINS.

VERMONT AND LAKE CHAMPLAIN TIME TABLE.

9 A. M. via Spring'd Dly except Sun. 9:40 A.M via Troy. Daily except Sun. Daily 4 P.M. via Spr'ng'd 6:25 P. M., via Troy.

GREEN MOUNTAIN FLYER Lvs. G. C. S. d'ly except Sun. with parlor cars for Brandon, Orwell, Middlebury, Vergennes, Burlington, Waterbury, Montpelier, Randolph, Milton, St. Albans, Swanton, and Highgate Springs. Trains lve. G. C. S. daily with parlor cars and sleepers, for above points. Connection made at Burlington and Rouse's Point with steamer for all Summer resorts on North Islands of Lake Champlain.

LAKE DUNMORE HOUSE, E.E.PIERCE, SALISBURY, VT.—Trains leave G. C. S. 9 and 9:40 A. M. 4 and 6:25 P. M. Arrive 2:53 A. M., 5:22 P. M.

EAGLE INN, ORWELL, VT. F. B. KIMBALL.—Leave Grand Central Station 9 A.M., 9:40 A.M. Arrive 6 P.M. Special rates for September. Book on application.

LAKE ST. CATHERINE HOUSE, Wells, Vt., among Green Mountains, on lake shore; boating, bathing, fishing, music. Terms reasonable. IRVING WOOD, Proprietor.

GREEN MOUNTAINS. Bomoseen House, Castleton, Vt. Accommodates 150. Send for circulars. W. C. Mound, Proprietor.

LAKE BOMOSEEN, CASTLETON, VT. Prospect House. HORACE B. ELLIS, Manager.

CONNECTICUT.

PEQUOT HOUSE AND COTTAGES, NEW-LONDON, CONN.

NOW OPEN.

"A delightful combination of seashore and country life at the Pequot."

A number of furnished cottages, with hotel service and board, to let for the season. Photographs and circulars in N. Y. at The Outlook, 13 Astor Pl. For terms and circulars address

Blanchard & Hager, New-London, Conn.

Legal Notices.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—MARY FERGUSON, plaintiff, vs. JOHN S. KENNEDY and GEORGE G. WILLIAMS, as sole acting executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of Mary Stuart, deceased; James M. Wilson, individually and as executor of the last will and testament of Mary Wilson, deceased; Christiana F. Wallace, Walter Ferguson, Jennie Ferguson, Walter Ferguson, as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of John Ferguson, deceased; Maria Ferguson, James Donald Ferguson, E. Milly Ferguson, Philo D. Ferguson, Margaret Ferguson, Mary D. Dunlap, Jeannie D. Bodine, Anne Donaldson, Abram Wilson, as committee of the person and estate of said Anne Donaldson; Anne D. Tuttle and William G. Tuttle, her husband; William G. Donaldson, Margaret Isabel Donaldson, Robert Stuart Donaldson, James Thaddeus Donaldson, Ethel Alexander Donaldson, Dorothy Donaldson, Douglas Donaldson, Arthur McClellan Donaldson, and Ella Whipple Donaldson, his wife; Benjamin Franklin Donaldson, if living, and Mary, his wife, if any such wife there be, the name "Mary" being fictitious, her Christian name being unknown to plaintiff; the devisees, legatees, executors, administrators, next of kin, legal representatives, assigns, and any heirs at law there may be of said Benjamin Franklin Donaldson, if he be dead, who are unknown to the plaintiff; and all creditors of and all persons having any interest in or lien upon the interest of the said Benjamin Franklin Donaldson, or the interest of the unknown devisees, legatees, executors, administrators, next of kin, legal representatives, assigns, or heirs at law of Benjamin Franklin Donaldson, if he be dead, in the premises described in the complaint in this action, the names of such persons being unknown to the plaintiff; John Donaldson, if living, and Jane, his wife, if any such wife there be, the name "Jane" being fictitious, her Christian name being unknown to plaintiff; the devisees, legatees, executors, administrators, next of kin, legal representatives, assigns, and any heirs at law there may be of said John Donaldson, if he be dead, who are unknown to the plaintiff, and all creditors of and all persons having any interest in or lien upon the interest of the said John Pratt, if he be dead, and the interest of the unknown devisees, legatees, executors, administrators, next of kin, legal representatives, assigns, and any heirs at law of John Pratt, if he be dead, in the premises described in the complaint in this action, the names of such persons being unknown to the plaintiff; Mary Noye Garrison Chandon de Briailles and Gaston Chandon de Briailles, her husband; Martha Estelle Garrison Maule-Ramsay and Charles Maule-Ramsay, her husband; William R. Garrison, Catharine Esther Garrison, Mary Esther Noye, William Ferguson Noye, and Jane E. Noye, his wife; Eleanor D. Spurr and Samuel Spurr, her husband; Susan J. Wheeler, Mary C. Wheeler, Daniel G. Easton, George S. Easton, Richard S. Noye and Sara A. Noye, his wife; Helen N. Hoyt and Berney Hoyt, her husband; Elizabeth N. Hopkins and Miles A. Hopkins, her husband; Marjorie Noye, Lyle Garrison, Oliver P. Garrison, and Emma Edgar Garrison, his wife; Mary Alice Booth, Emma L. Smith, and Ira B. Smith, her husband; Margaret F. Tutt and Edward G. Tutt, her husband; Luna N. Garrison, Nancy Burd Garrison Larimore, and Leon A. Larimore, her husband; Florence Garrison, Randall Garrison, and each and every other person or persons, if any, the unknown owners and parties interested in the property described in the complaint herein, to partition which relief action is brought, such other persons being now unknown to the plaintiff, defendants.—Supplemental summons:

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the original and supplemental complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and, in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Jan. 29th, 1895.

GAYLEY, BAUCUS & FLEMING, Attorneys for the Plaintiff.

Post Office address and office, No. 52 Wall Street New-York City.

To the above-named defendants, Ethel Alexander Donaldson, Dorothy Donaldson, Douglas Donaldson, Benjamin Franklin Donaldson, if living, and Mary, his wife, if any such wife there be, the name "Mary" being fictitious, her Christian name being unknown to plaintiff; the devisees, legatees, executors, administrators, next of kin, legal representatives, assigns, and any heirs at law there may be of said Benjamin Franklin Donaldson, if he be dead, who are unknown to plaintiff, and all creditors of and all persons having any interest in or lien upon the interest of the said Benjamin Franklin Donaldson, or the interest of the unknown devisees, legatees, executors, administrators, next of kin, legal representatives, assigns, or heirs at law of Benjamin Franklin Donaldson, if he be dead, in the premises described in the complaint in this action, the names of such persons being unknown to the plaintiff; John Donaldson, if living, and Jane, his wife, if any such wife there be, the name "Jane" being fictitious, her Christian name being unknown to plaintiff; the devisees, legatees, executors, administrators, next of kin, legal representatives, assigns, and any heirs at law there may be of said John Pratt, if he be dead, who are unknown to the plaintiff, and all creditors of and all persons having any interest in or lien upon the interest of the said John Pratt, if he be dead, and the interest of the unknown devisees, legatees, executors, administrators, next of kin, legal representatives, assigns, or heirs at law of John Pratt, if he be dead, in the premises described in the complaint in this action, the names of such persons being unknown to the plaintiff; Mary Noye Garrison Chandon de Briailles and Gaston Chandon de Briailles, her husband; Martha Estelle Garrison Maule-Ramsay and Charles Maule-Ramsay, her husband; William R. Garrison, Catharine Esther Garrison, Mary Esther Noye, William Ferguson Noye, and Jane E. Noye, his wife; Eleanor D. Spurr and Samuel Spurr, her husband; Susan J. Wheeler, Mary C. Wheeler, Daniel G. Easton, George S. Easton, Richard S. Noye and Sara A. Noye, his wife; Helen N. Hoyt and Berney Hoyt, her husband; Elizabeth N. Hopkins and Miles A. Hopkins, her husband; Marjorie Noye, Lyle Garrison, Oliver P. Garrison, and Emma Edgar Garrison, his wife; Mary Alice Booth, Emma L. Smith, and Ira B. Smith, her husband; Margaret F. Tutt and Edward G. Tutt, her husband; Luna N. Garrison, Nancy Burd Garrison Larimore, and Leon A. Larimore, her husband; Florence Garrison, Randall Garrison, and each and every other person or persons, if any, the unknown owners and parties interested in the property described in the complaint herein, to partition which relief action is brought, such other persons being now unknown to the plaintiff, defendants.—Supplemental summons:

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ORDERS ISSUED BY PLATT

Rewards and Punishments Being Meted Out in Senate Districts.

MR. COGGESHALL NOT GOOD ENOUGH

Cannot Be Allowed to Represent the Oneida District—Senator Lexow the One of His Committee to be Renominated.

Anthony Hope has recently written of an invention by an American undertaker for bringing a quiet, lifelike smile to the faces of such of the dead as the enterprising man prepares for burial. He suggests that the invention consists in discoursing on the purity of the civic Government of New-York City.

Mr. Hope is wrong. The invention is simply a phonographic device which repeats the orders of Thomas C. Platt that Senator Henry J. Coggeshall is not good enough to represent the Oneida district in the State Senate. If the device had been made in time to have taken down scraps of the conversation between Mr. Platt and "Coggy" during the last ten years that the collar has been worn by the Oneida statesman it might be warranted to bring not only a smile but such uproarious laughter as would be unseemly at any funeral.

For all the years that Mr. Coggeshall was carrying out the "boss's" orders no more welcome guest came to the local headquarters than "Coggy." Republicans and everybody else who objected to Platt's "deals" and to the deals of the Oneida County man on his own hook protested in vain. With the regularity of an eight-day clock the machine ground out a nomination until this year, when, "Coggy" having disobeyed orders last session, the order has gone forth from Mr. Platt that he is not fit to represent the district, and all the machinery at hand is brought to bear to prevent it. There has been rejoicing at the fact in many quarters.

Rewards and punishments are being meted out in the Senate districts north of the Harlem River, as the conventions are progressing. Few have been held. The woods are full of candidates. Here and there the opposition to "Boss" Platt is sufficiently concentrated to have its own candidate, but in the majority of instances this opposition is not able to withstand the force of the machine which has been years in building. The attempt to perpetuate his machine, to set his grip upon the Senate which will take a hand in the election of Mr. Hill's successor at Washington two years hence, is well organized and effective. Senators who have worn the collar in the past are getting the reward of a renomination. For the few who jumped the traces, orders have been issued that they be left at home.

The most noticeable instance of punishment is the one referred to in Oneida County—the case of Coggeshall. Ex-Senator Warner Miller was the first to speak in public against his return, putting it on the high ground that he was not fit to represent the district, and it would be better to have a Democrat than such a Republican. But the real fight is made by Platt and his machine. Coggeshall refused to vote for the Reorganization bill and the Greater New-York, which Mr. Platt wanted. Ex-Sheriff Frederick G. Weaver, "an organization man," a wealthy business man, is scheduled by Mr. Platt to represent this district.

Senator Stapleton of Morrisville, who represented the Twenty-fourth District under the old apportionment, is another who is to be punished by Mr. Platt. Stapleton refused to go into the Platt caucus on one or two occasions, and the penalty is retirement if Mr. Platt has his way about it. There is a contest in the new Senate district, which takes in the counties of Oswego and Madison. Nevada N. Stranahan of Oswego is the machine's candidate. It was in this section that ex-Congressman James J. Belden was once powerful. He is out with Mr. Platt. Stapleton is one of Mr. Belden's followers, and this alone might be reason enough for Mr. Platt to wish to see him retired.

One little man is to have a reward of merit, if the machine can give it to him, and that is Mr. Lexow. A year ago he was the most widely advertised of any man in this section of the country. Having been the Chairman of the Police Investigating Committee he went to Albany and made a report, and introduced bills designed to perpetuate in the hands of Mr. Platt the political power which the Police Department controls, and formerly given to Tammany. From beginning to end he obeyed orders implicitly, and, while members of the Committee of Seventy and others have threatened to give him a "three-cornered fight," the edict is out that the machine shall renominate him. His district is the Twenty-third, the counties of Orange and Rockland.

And Mr. Lexow is likely to be the only one of his far-famed committee who is in the Senate when the roll is called next January. Mr. Saxton was one. He has watched the failure of reform bills from the Lieutenant Governor's chair. Senator O'Connor of Broome, the Republican leader on the Senate floor, was one of that committee. He is not coming back, according to popular report, for he prefers to take chances of an appointment as Judge. His was one of the districts in which those who wanted real reform last Winter proposed a three-cornered fight, but he has spared them the trouble. And Senator Pound of Lockport was another of the Lexow committee. He has exchanged the turmoil of politics for the dignity of a professor's chair at Cornell. There are many who would like to go to the Senate from that section—Charles E. Cromley of Niagara County, Assemblyman John H. Clark, Major Low, Eugene Cary, E. L. Pitts of Medina, Orleans County, and Marcus H. Phillips of Hulberton are on the list.

Senator Robertson of Westchester was one of that investigating committee. He was once a Platt man. His offense was the same as was Coggeshall's. He refused to support the Reorganization bill, and now he is to be left at home by the machine. It would please the machine if Judge Robertson, Chairman of the Westchester County Committee, were nominated in this district, but there are other candidates possibly agreeable to the machine. One of them may be Assemblyman James W. Husted of Peekskill, and the fact that Peekskill is in this county cuts something of a figure in determining who is to be the Senator. By courtesy, which is as graceful as it is rare on the part of the State machine, this district is looked upon as the special political preserve of Dr. Chauncey M. Depew. Even Mr. Platt is said to wait until the return of the doctor from his European trip that he may, if he wish, indicate his preference. The chief part of Mr. Platt's business in Westchester was to punish Mr. Robertson.

"Uncle" Daniel Bradley of Kings was on the Lexow committee, and the straightout Democratic member was Senator Jacob A. Cantor. If the Brooklyn man were to come to the front as a candidate, it would be possible to tell true and unpleasant stories of how, at the last minute, he defeated the Greater New-York bill and the Reorganization bill after allowing the friends of those measures to believe all the session that he would surely support the latter. If he returns from the woods and makes the attempt, it is likely that there will be a lively campaign against him on the west side of Brooklyn Bridge.

There are some surprising possibilities in a glance at the districts up the State. One story is going that State Committeeman William Barnes of Albany, the leader, or "boss," of that town in the Republican camp, and the most obedient servant of Mr. Platt, is to be a candidate. Mr. Barnes has succeeded in getting complete control of Republican politics in that county. Snap primaries and the shrieks of his opponents do not trouble him. It is said that Mr. Platt has selected him for the Senate, though it sounds like a joke. The district is now represented by a Democrat, Amasa J. Parker.

Another interesting possibility is in Onondaga County. The Platt men have scheduled Editor Howard White for the Republican nomination, but it has been hinted in some of the up-the-State newspapers that no less a man than ex-Senator and ex-Collector Francis Hendricks of Syracuse may step forward, and take the nomination. If he wanted to do this he could. His wing of the party is on top just at present, and Mr. Hendricks could doubtless have anything within the gift of the voters of the district if he would only step forward and say so. If Mr. Hendricks were to go back to the Senate, he would make matters interesting. There would hardly be a Republican there who could match him in experience in politics and knowledge of the State. He would not talk so much as Lexow, but he would be busy doing things most of the time. Mr. Hendricks has the reputation of being an honest and very industrious man.

Senators Lamy and Persons of Erie, according to politicians from that county, are likely to be renominated. This is one instance where Mr. Platt does not control. The opposition to the Tioga man is strong, and Mr. Platt, while he counts Lamy and Persons as among those who will not meekly wear the collar, cannot dictate to the men who will control the Senatorial conventions.

In the district which is made up of Chemung, Tompkins, and Schuyler Counties—the Fortieth, under the new apportionment—Mr. Platt proposes to give a little bitter medicine to his ex-friend Jacob Sloat Fassett. Mr. Fassett lives in Chemung. He is not to have anything to say about the nomination, if the State machine can prevent it, nor is John W. Dwight of Tompkins, the close friend and adviser of Mr. Fassett, to be allowed to take a hand in the game. It is the intention to nominate Edward Stewart, now in the Assembly, for the Senate. He is a good Platt man. If he is nominated over Mr. Fassett's head it will be agreeable to the State machine.

Senator John Raines of Wayne County, who succeeded Lieut. Gov. Saxton, is on Mr. Platt's slate to be returned.

In the Thirty-ninth District, Assemblyman B. M. Wilcox of Cayuga County is said to be a promising candidate.

George Chahoon of Clinton is said to be the most prominent candidate in the Thirty-first District, which includes Clinton, Essex, and Warren Counties.

In the Thirty-fifth District, Senator Joseph Mullin of Jefferson is reported to have made a dicker with Congressman Chickering of Warren County, by which Mr. Mullin is certain of a renomination.

In the Twenty-fourth District, which comprises Dutchess, Columbia, and Putnam Counties, Col. Archie Rogers of Gov. Morton's staff is one of the aspirants. He is regarded as the administration candidate. He is also said to have the backing of State Committeeman Lewis H. Vail, though Robert Hunter is opposing him.

In the Twenty-fifth District, which comprises Ulster and Greene Counties, Gen. W. S. C. Wiley is said to be one of the aspirants. He is another member of the Governor's staff, also a member of the Republican State Committee. Charles Davis of Saugerties is a rival. The warfare consists largely of an ambition on the part of each county to be the home of a Senator. There is another row in the Twenty-seventh District, which includes Fulton and Hamilton, Schoharie, and Montgomery Counties. Assemblyman Philip Keck of Fulton and Hamilton, is the Platt candidate. There are personal and geographical considerations which make this fight entertaining. Montgomery County alone has three candidates, namely, Judge Liddle, Stafford, Mosher, and Assemblyman Gardiner, while Schoharie has one in the person of Hobart Krum, formerly a member of the State Committee.

Senator Higgins of Olean is said to have no opposition, and will probably go back. Senator Smelzer of Havana has become Secretary of the State Board of Health, and does not want another term. Senator Donaldson of Saratoga is to be left at home, and succeeded by Mr. Platt's man, Edgar T. Brackett, as has been told in The New-York Times, and Senator Kilburn wants to be Bank Examiner. Mr. Malby and others are after his seat. Owens and Reynolds of Kings are not to be thought of again, according to Platt men, and Mr. Wolfert is said not to desire another term.

GOSSIP OF THE POLITICIANS

The Republican State Committee will meet to-morrow at noon in the Fifth Avenue Hotel. While the meeting is for the purpose of preparing a call for the State Convention, and for that alone, so far as official notice indicates, there are other matters more entertaining, if not more important. Since the committee met, its Treasurer, E. B. Harper, has died. It may be thought advisable to name some one as his successor, although this may be delayed until after the convention.

There are troubles within the party which some would like to have the committee adjust, although Chairman Hackett, on his recent visit to this city, said he did not think it wise to take any hand in these matters.

A proposition has been made by some of the warring factions in the Senatorial district, comprised of Oswego and Madison Counties that the State Committee settle the representation for the counties in the Senate Convention. This is the district in which Senator Stapleton lives. His friends insist that Madison County ought to have as great a number of delegates as Oswego. The offer has been made to refer the question to the committee, but Mr. Stapleton objects. Unless it appears that Mr. Platt's plan of defeating Mr. Stapleton is likely to fail, it is not thought the State Committee will interfere.

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It will be interesting to watch the workings of the State Committee this year, paying particular attention to its treatment of questions which may properly be classed as Platt measures.

Some members are more hostile to Mr. Platt, or, at any rate, more openly so, than has been the fact in recent years. Among the men who have declared open war against the boss who are members of the committee are William Brookfield, Gen. C. H. T. Collis, and John Simpson. All are office holders under the present city administration. If a vote came in the State Committee on some Platt proposition, these members, with John R. Hazel and John N. Scatcherd of Erie, and John Sabine Smith of this city, would form a nucleus for a squabble, in which the factional fight in the city would be paralleled, although as the committee is now organized it could end in but one way. Platt would win.

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Secretary Wilbur F. Wakeman of the informal committee which is trying to rob Mr. Platt of his control of the State Committee by enlarging it to 150 issued his weekly bulletin yesterday. He now has pledges of support from 2,361 Republicans, which is an increase of 287 over the previous week. Mr. Wakeman says in the bulletin that not a single argument has been advanced against the representative character of the proposed committee. He also says the plan has the hearty indorsement of the Republican Club of this city.

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There has been official indorsement of the committee's plan by what is called "a large body of leading Republicans in Monroe County." In a convention they passed a resolution instructing their delegates to the State Convention to support the plan of increase. In the list of counties submitted by Mr. Wakeman it appears that the number of Republicans in Monroe County who have sent in pledges of support is 10. The number of signers in New-York County is 592.

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William E. Scripture and M. A. Matteson of Oneida County are said to be candidates for nomination for the Supreme Court Judgeship in the Fifth Judicial District.

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The Republicans of Oneida County have made up their slate for local offices. It includes George Klock for District Attorney, R. C. Briggs for Special County Judge, Assemblymen Hoeffler and Sanger for renominations from the First and Second Districts, and W. B. Graves of Annsville from the Third District.

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Assemblyman Seth Wilks is a candidate for the Assembly from the new Eleventh District in New-York. His friends are doing what they can to help along the Tammany row between the Dalton and Delaney factions. They think if this can be kept up Mr. Wilks may pull through.

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The list of Senatorial aspirants among New-York City Republicans is said to include Assemblyman Frank D. Pavey, Assemblyman Judson Lawson, Abraham Gruber, Platt leader in the Twenty-third District, and possibly Assemblyman Howard Payson Wilds.

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It is expected that Gov. Morton will appoint a successor to the late Judge Ehrlich of the City Court this week. Henry C. Botty is still considered the most probable appointee, having the indorsement of the regular organization.

Drew the Line at College Professors.

From The Chautauqua Assembly Herald.

Prof. Jenks of Cornell University appreciates a joke, for he told this one on himself in his lecture: While he was lecturing in Philadelphia recently, a friend of his asked one of the members of the City Council to attend the lectures on municipal government. "I should like to go very much," said the "City Father," and I should especially like to hear the lecture on finance, if any one were to talk who knows something about the question, but I can't take time to hear one of these college professors." "And," said Prof. Jenks, "the most embarrassing part of it was, that the friend who told me, asked if I thought the Councilman was right."

BOSS ALDRIDGE'S FIGHT

Struggle to be Sharp for Republican Leadership of Monroe County.

PLATT DEMOCRATS ANXIOUS AIDS

Machine "War Horses" Against Young Flower City Democrats—Snappy History of Factional Strife.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 28.—Although no caucuses have yet been held in Monroe County the politicians of both parties have been on the alert for weeks, and midsummer sensations have not been lacking.

The coming contest will be of State as well as of local interest, because it will be the first serious effort of the opponents of Superintendent of Public Works Aldridge to wrest from him the leadership of the Republicans of Monroe, over whom he held an almost undisputed sway for half a dozen years before Mr. Platt promoted him to be dispenser of canal patronage at Albany.

It is worth noting that this fight against Boss Aldridge is not confined to the Republican ranks. The issue will be largely the same in the Democratic caucuses, where the younger members of the party, united in the Flower City Democracy, are preparing to make another effort to gain control of the party organization, which has too often been used as an aid to Mr. Aldridge's own machine.

The history of the Democratic factional strife in Monroe has become familiar to politicians throughout the State. Year after year contesting delegations have gone to the State Convention from one or all of the Assembly districts, and the opponents of the State machine have been turned down with monotonous regularity.

Not until last year was anything tangible conceded to the Cleveland forces. The dubious prospects of the State Democracy led the friends of Senator Hill to admit all the delegates from Monroe to seats in the convention with half a vote each. This left the delegation a tie on the choice of a State Committeeman to succeed Alderman William H. Tracy, who is generally regarded as one of Aldridge's leading Democratic allies.

Senator Hill's nomination for Governor was followed by the selection of Frederick W. Smith to succeed Tracy. Mr. Smith has always been one of the most prominent and effective leaders of the opposition to the Tracy-Kelly faction, and his selection was regarded as a practical concession on the part of Senator Hill that Tracy had been fairly knocked out in the Monroe caucuses, and that the organization in the county would be left in the hands of the rightful victors.

In the campaign that followed, the Flower City Democracy, under Mr. Smith's leadership, gave active and loyal support to Hill. This was the condition of affairs until early in July, when Chairman Hinkley of the Democratic State Committee appointed his "harmony" sub-committee to visit Rochester and endeavor to patch up the dissensions, each faction having maintained a full set of party committees.

From the first, this action of Chairman Hinkley was regarded by long-headed politicians as an indication of a desire to restore Tracy, Kelly, George Raines, and the other old leaders to their former power. That this feeling was strengthened by the decision of the sub-committee to hold new caucuses for the selection of all party committeemen and delegates is undeniable. These caucuses are to be officered by men chosen by the Hinkley sub-committee from lists submitted by both factions, and all disputes will be settled by Chairman Hinkley, Secretary De Freest, and their associates, W. F. Porter, Norman E. Mack, J. H. Flannagan, Cord Meyer, and W. Caryl Ely.

Here the matter rests until the Poughkeepsie editor calls the caucuses, which will all be held on the same day. The Tracy-Kelly faction is very confident of winning, but the feeling of disappointment and chagrin which was naturally manifested by the young men of the Flower City Democracy is rapidly giving way to an earnest purpose to make a final effort to win the party organization, of which they consider themselves to have been wrongfully deprived, and to do it in so signal a manner that even the State machine will no longer dare to refuse their recognition.

Strictly speaking, it is no longer a Cleveland-Hill fight, but rather a battle in which the "old war horses" are nearly all arrayed on one side against the robust young Flower City Democracy, which they cannot control. Thus men like George Raines and William Purcell, Thomas Brown, Jr., and William H. Tracy, J. Miller Kelly and Collector of Customs George H. Houck, some of whom have been bitter enemies in years past, are banded together to defeat the men who have supported the Cleveland Administration and fought Aldridge through thick and thin. Against them, however, is a well-drilled and coherent body of energetic workers, led by Collector of Internal Revenue Valentine Fleckenstein, Frederick W. Smith, James S. Havens, George P. Decker, George F. Slocum, Postmaster George H. Perkins, Editor John B. Howe, and L. M. Antisdale of The Herald, and other well-known Democrats.

In the Republican camp there has been a remarkable realignment of party forces. When Mayor Aldridge became Superintendent of Public Works, last Winter, Alderman Merton E. Lewis succeeded him, by virtue of his position as President of the Common Council. This ambitious young lawyer, who made a good reputation for himself in the Constitutional Convention, has been an avowed candidate for election by the people ever since. The new Constitution abolished Spring elections in Rochester, and a new Mayor is to be elected this Fall.

With the Mayoralty as a prize, the battle against Aldridge is to be fought in the caucuses, which cannot be much longer delayed. Dr. Rickard, who preceded Aldridge as the city's first officer, is now by an odd change of politics the anti-machine candidate for Mayor. Curran was to a considerable extent a discovery of Aldridge's, and when he stepped out of the way of the boss at the time the latter was nominated for Mayor, he was rewarded by appointment to the Executive Board, that anomalous body which controls all of Rochester's public works and nineteen-twentieths of its municipal patronage. But the little doctor longs for his old office, and, with the aid of John Van Voorhis and a host of other Republicans whom Aldridge has turned down in their various ambitions, he will make a hot fight for delegates and the control of the City Convention.

George F. Loder is also an avowed anti-machine candidate for the nomination, though no one takes Loder seriously except himself. Aldridge hesitated long between Mayor Lewis and Hiram H. Edgerton, a wealthy contractor, whose boom was certainly encouraged, if not actually started, by the Superintendent. The latter has now let it be known that his choice is Lewis, whose political strength is regarded as problematical. He has no fat purse like Mr. Edgerton, and in years past George W. Aldridge has had some reason to suspect his complete fidelity to the wishes of the boss. Why he should be preferred to the opulent and subservient Edgerton is not, therefore, plain.

With this state of affairs, the interesting rumor is gaining circulation that Mr. Aldridge expects his Democratic friends to win their caucus battle and nominate J. Miller Kelly for Mayor. In this event it is believed by many that Aldridge might secretly throw his strength to Kelly, who has always been an Aldridge Democrat, receiving in return for his treachery to Lewis continued control of the Executive Board, to which two out of three members are to be elected. Both Aldermen Tracy and Kelly represent Democratic wards, and their wards gave Aldridge handsome majorities for Mayor over Col. Greenleaf at the Spring election of 1894. This betrayal of Greenleaf was abundantly rewarded when Superintendent Aldridge appointed the Rochester bridge tenders and other canal employes this Spring, for a dozen of the Democratic henchmen of Tracy and Kelly were reappointed in preference to Republicans who were clamoring for jobs. Mr. Aldridge has an army of disappointed office seekers to face at the caucuses, besides many Republicans and independents who oppose him on higher grounds, and who have already organized as a municipal league and threaten to put a reform candidate in the field.

Besides a Mayor, the city will choose a Treasurer, two members of the Executive Board, and a Judge of the Municipal Court, together with an Alderman, School Commissioner, and Supervisor for each ward. Treasurer S. B. Williams is no friend of Aldridge's, and may be defeated for renomination, in spite of his popularity. Judge John M. Murphy of the Municipal Court has the misfortune to be a relative of "King" Calihan, Aldridge's most hated henchman, and Chairman of the Republican County Committee. He is opposed by half a dozen young lawyers. In the Executive Board, John U. Schroth, Republican, holds over, and the terms of Dr. Curran and W. W. Barnard, an Aldridge Democrat, expire. Three popular Republican Aldermen of the machine stripe, Thomas McMillan, Alvin H. Dewey, and Henry G. Cook are eager for promotion to that body, and ex-Alderman Frank Fritzsche, an influential German, is yoked up with Dr. Curran as the anti-Aldridge candidate.

Besides helping to choose six State officers and two Justices of the Supreme Court, Monroe County will this year elect two Senators, four members of Assembly, a County Judge, a Special County Judge, a Surrogate, a District Attorney, and two Coroners. If the machine wins, Senator Parsons is likely to be renominated in the eastern district, with Henry Harrison of Brockport as the Senatorial candidate from the western part of the county. Three of the four new Assembly districts are likely to be represented by the present members—Charles J. Smith, James M. E. O'Grady, and W. W. Armstrong—unless Mr. Armstrong should become the anti-machine candidate for Senator against the ambitious though almost unknown Harrison, or be defeated at the polls by a Democrat.

In the remaining district it is too early to predict what will happen. Judge Arthur E. Sutherland and Special County Judge George A. Carnahan feel quite sure of re-election, and District Attorney George D. Forsyth will ask for another term, in spite of the very bad record made by his subordinates in conducting the office during his long illness. His predecessor in that position, George A. Benton, expects Aldridge's support for Surrogate, but will have a strong opponent in the present incumbent, Joseph A. Adlington. Adlington is an old soldier who has held the office for twelve years.

The main interest will centre in Mr. Aldridge's fight for political life. He occupies a position very similar to that of Lieut. Gov. Sheehan when the latter attempted to govern Buffalo from Albany, and, with a talent for political manipulation not inferior to that of the retired Buffalonian, it is an open question whether he will be able to avoid the same fate.

OBITUARY RECORD.

Col. Alfred M. Wood.

Alfred M. Wood, ex-Mayor of Brooklyn and Colonel in command of the Fourteenth Regiment during the war, died at his home, in Queens, L. I., yesterday morning, from the effects of a fall in New-York City about a month ago. He was sixty-eight years old.

Col. Wood was born in Hempstead, L. I., in 1827. He was educated in the village school. He secured a situation in a Brooklyn dry goods store, and by hard work advanced himself until he became proprietor of the business, which he conducted until 1854.

Col. Wood's first service in the militia was with the Brooklyn City Guard. When this organization was merged with others into the Fourteenth Regiment, he got a Major's commission, and later became Colonel.

He was elected President of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen on the Democratic ticket in 1858.

At the outbreak of the civil war the Fourteenth Regiment was anxious to go immediately to the front. Gov. Morgan, however, refused permission. Col. Wood telegraphed to President Lincoln that the regiment was ready and was only awaiting orders. The orders soon came, and, in spite of the disapproval of the Governor, the regiment went at once into service. In the battle of Bull Run Col. Wood's horse was shot under him, and he himself received a severe wound in his breast. The bullet passed through a pack of visiting cards, which he afterward preserved as a memento. He was captured during the confusion of retreat and sent to the Confederate hospital in Richmond.

While there he had the offer of a Brigadier General's commission if he would join the Confederate Army, but he promptly refused. Later he also refused a similar commission offered by President Lincoln.

Col. Wood was confined in Libby Prison until his wound had healed somewhat. While there he was twice selected by lot to die, in retaliation for the threatened execution of Confederate prisoners by the Federal civil authorities, but no such retaliation proved necessary. He was finally exchanged, and, returning from the war in ill health, in the year 1863, he was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District of New-York.

In the Fall of 1864 he was elected Mayor of Brooklyn by a handsome majority. After his term had expired, he lived in retirement until 1878, when he was appointed United States Consul to Castel-a-Mare, Italy, where he remained until last year.

While in New-York, four weeks ago, he fell on the sidewalk as he was about to go up the stairs to Brooklyn Bridge. He was picked up unconscious and taken to a private hospital. The next day he had recovered sufficiently to go home. He appeared to get well, but two weeks ago he began to complain of pains in the spine. In spite of the efforts of physicians, he gradually became worse. He lapsed into unconsciousness about a week ago and remained in that condition until his death.

He leaves a wife, (his second,) one daughter, (Mrs. Isaac M. Kellogg,) and one son, (William L. Wood,) who is cashier of the Jamaica Bank.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—Henry W. Hoffman, Associate Judge of the Sixth Judicial District of Maryland, died yesterday at his home in Cumberland, Md., aged sixty-nine years. He was born in Cumberland. He was connected in his early life with the American Party, and was elected to represent his district in Congress by that party in 1855, his competitor being ex-Gov. William T. Hamilton. He enjoyed the personal esteem of President Lincoln, and was appointed by him Collector of the Port of Baltimore in 1862. On retiring from that post, he resumed the practice of law in Cumberland. He was elected Associate Judge of the Sixth Maryland District in 1883, and held that post at the time of his death.

—P. G. Hughes, who for years was well known in the ranks of the Democratic Party in Brooklyn, died at his home, 133 First Place, Brooklyn, Saturday. He was born in Ireland sixty-one years ago, and came to this country when a youth. He had been engaged in the sale of building material on Gowanus Canal thirty years. At one time he was a member of the Kings County Democratic General Committee. He leaves a wife and three children.

—Col. K. Sibley, a prominent railroad and mining man, died Saturday in St. Joseph's Hospital, Vancouver, B. C., of atrophy of the liver. He returned a few days ago from a trip to Alaska in company with Gen. J. Magee and Gen. Throp of New-York. He was so ill on reaching Vancouver that he had to go to the hospital at once.

—Francis W. Lawrence, second son of the late Joseph Lawrence, died yesterday in New-London, Conn. He was born in New-London, Nov. 21, 1821, and was graduated from Yale in the class of '40. With his brother, he succeeded to the whaling and sealing business of Miner & Lawrence. He never married.

—Rudolph Green of Baltimore, a violoncellist, well known to all Eastern musicians, died Saturday. He was first 'cellist with Thomas's orchestra for several years, and subsequently was with Seidl. He was fifty-four years old.

BROOKLYN'S NEW TROLLEY ROAD OPEN

Passengers Lond in Their Praise of the Nassau Electric System.

The Nassau Electric Railroad Company opened their various roads in Brooklyn yesterday, and cars were run over the Thirty-ninth Street, the Marcy Avenue, the Hamburg Avenue, and the Canarsie lines.

They carried many passengers who patronized the cars for the novelty, and the people who were passengers were loud in their praise of the new road.

A passenger may get from the foot of Thirty-ninth Street to Canarsie, or from the foot of Broadway to Canarsie, or from the foot of Thirty-ninth Street to the foot of Broadway, for a single fare, 5 cents. It is the cheapest mode of transportation in Brooklyn.

No regular schedule time was followed yesterday from the fact that all the switches had not been perfectly laid. Some had only been placed temporarily, but the officials of the company believed that at least fifty cars were run during the day.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Columbia, S. C., July 28.—A broken coupling pin caused an accident to a freight train on the Southern Railway two miles from here early this morning. An engine, eight freight cars, and the caboose were wrecked. Engineer Dan Madden, Fireman MacDonald, and Brakeman Brooks Jordan were slightly injured.

Elizabeth City, N. C., July 28.—The men of the barkentine J. W. Dresser, bound from Cuba to New-York, laden with sugar, which went ashore on Diamond Shoal, near Hatteras, Monday, arrived here to-day. The ship and its cargo, consisting of 900 tons of sugar, were destroyed.

Park Ridge, N. J., July 28.—The officers of Rockland County, New-York, believe that Charles Conklin, who, it was supposed, was killed by a train Friday near Union, was murdered, and that his body was placed on the track.

Newport, R. I., July 28.—The United States training ship Essex arrived from Gardiner's Bay this afternoon. She will take on board a new class of naval apprentices and soon will sail on another cruise.

The other day a very particular man tried to buy three negligee shirts here, and he had a hard time of it.

The trouble was: when he saw the shirts, he wanted six. And yet just now our stock is low.

$1.50, $2, $2.50.

Your money back if you want it.

ROGERS PEET & Co

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
32d and Broadway.

THE COURT'S FINDINGS SET ASIDE

The Recommendation that Hospital Steward Savidge Be Discharged from the Army Disapproved.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The War Department has been advised of the conclusion of a most unusual case, giving rise to a trial by court-martial, in the Department of the Missouri. Hospital Steward Morgan Savidge of Fort Reno was convicted and sentenced to be discharged dishonorably from the service for the part he played in a sale of public property at the post, at which he was auctioneer. All the required preliminaries had been observed, but at the sale the bidding practically was confined to a citizen and Savidge himself. He was convicted upon the theory that in order to become possessed of the property himself he conducted a practically fictitious sale.

Major Gen. Merritt, in an order disapproving the finding and sentence of the court-martial, reviewed the circumstances surrounding the sale, and said:

It was within the discretion of the post Surgeon, who testifies he was present, to suspend the sale and to direct that the property be re-advertised for sale at some future time. He, however, in the exercise of a lawful discretion, chose to confirm the sale, and, having done so, it must be held to be valid.

It is a rule of law that an auctioneer who purchases property at his own sale is responsible to his principal only; if the principal approves the sale to himself becomes valid. It appears that the accused had the approval of his principal, the post Surgeon, and there is not wanting evidence to make it appear probable he bid in much of the property to further the desire of the post Surgeon to make the sale a lawful means of dropping a lot of unserviceable property from that officer's returns. However this may be, in the absence of proof of a corrupt motive and of any law, regulation, or custom of the service denying the right of the accused to purchase property under the circumstances noted, it is not understood how his act of purchase or his subsequent sale of the property purchased can rightfully be held to be illegal.

But much can be done under the forms of law that cannot be approved. Under Army Regulation 692 it becomes the duty of an officer making a sale of public property at auction to suspend the sale if "in his opinion better prices can be obtained." As in this instance the property was practically given away, it is plain Army Regulation 692 was not heeded. The confirmation of the sale was, therefore, under the circumstances most reprehensible. Had the army regulations been administered with ordinary intelligence the property would have been readvertised and a more energetic attempt made to attract purchasers. Because this was not done all that is suggestive of corrupt motives and all positively reprehensible in practice in this case has followed.

It is believed that this feature of the case had undue weight with the court as manifested in its finding. The accused had no discretionary authority under Army Regulation 692, such discretion being vested in the post Surgeon. The duty laid upon the accused was to sell the property, and so far as the evidence may be relied upon, he did his best. As to the evidence of improper motive or conduct on his part, the reviewing authority finds it too inconclusive for removing that reasonable doubt which should go in favor of the accused. The finding and sentence are, therefore, disapproved. The steward will be returned to duty.

Departmental commanders of the army within a week have approved these findings and sentences of courts-martial:

Private John Lannon, Troop D, Third Cavalry, desertion, two and one-half years' imprisonment at Fort Columbus, New-York, added.

Private William R. Johnson, Battery M, Second Artillery, violation Thirty-second Article of War, two months' imprisonment at Fort Warren, Mass., added.

Private James E. McDade, Battery K, Third Artillery, violation Sixty-second Article of War.

Private Louis Schuster, Troop C, Second Cavalry, violation of the Seventeenth and Forty-seventh Articles of War, two years' imprisonment at Alcatraz Island, Cal., added.

Private George Martin, Company B, Fifteenth Infantry, desertion, imprisonment for one year at Alcatraz Island, added.

Private Henry Kellar, Company D, Second Infantry, drunkenness on drill.

Priate James Lounsbery, Troop G, First Cavalry, desertion, imprisonment for one year at Fort Omaha, added.

In the same period three acquittals by courts-martial were reported.

Orders have been issued for the meeting of general courts-martial at Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont, and Fort Warren, Mass., on Tuesday, July 30.

HEAVENLY TREASURES ARE REAL

Secretary Milbury of the Industrial Christian Alliance to Y. M. C. A.

W. A. Milbury, Secretary of the Industrial Christian Alliance, gave an address on "Real Treasures" at the Yorkville Young Men's Christian Association Building, 153 East Eighty-sixth Street, yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Milbury explained that real treasures were those laid up in heaven, where moth and rust do not corrupt and where thieves do not break through and steal.

"I had a friend," said Mr. Milbury, "who offered to give up everything he had in the world for a hope of heaven. A faith in God is the true treasure in heaven."

Mr. Milbury said he was constantly in receipt of pitiful letters.

"I have one in my pocket now," he said. "It is from a woman, and tells of a skeleton in a household closet. Such things are the moth and rust which corrupt treasures laid up on earth. Fleeting, ephemeral treasures, which thieves can steal, are of no avail. Heavenly treasures are the only real treasures.

"In the matter of real treasures Lazarus was better off than Dives. When heavenly treasures are considered the poor become rich and the rich poor."

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

BOUDOIR IN WHITE.

Is it because of its crisp freshness and daintiness that it is liked so well?

Odd variety of designs. The Marie Antoinette is the most piquant and simple finish. There are twin beds in white enamel to match the boudoir furniture. Charming bureaus with cheval glass and cabinet attachments. Chiffonnieres with a row of long shallow drawers for the Summer wash gowns. Dressing tables, desks, music cabinets, plain or painted with scattered Spring blossoms.

Think of any artistic furnishing scheme; the material for it is here at manufacturing prices.

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,

43, 45, and 47 West 23d St.,

NEAR BROADWAY.

CARPETS.

We have just purchased from two firms who are closing out their Importing, Manufacturing, and Jobbing Business, the entire balance of stock, consisting of Wiltons, Axminsters, Velvets, Body and Tapestry Brussels, and INGRAINS; we have also made up from Remnants and odd pieces of all grades of carpetings, RUGS with borders, suitable for all kinds of rooms. Just the thing for Hotels, Cottages, and Summer Residences.

OILCLOTHS AND LINOLEUMS.

Remnants 1 to 8 yards wide.

Lace Curtains.

Brussels, Irish Points, Tambour, and Nottinghams: All will be closed out

At About 1/2 Value.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.,

SIXTH AVE., 13TH AND 14TH STS.

SOLDIERS AT THEIR DEVOTIONS

Numerous Visitors, Decorous Observances and Fine Music at the State Camp.

STATE CAMP, PEEKSKILL, July 28.—Ideal weather prevailed to-day, and the Twenty-second Regiment and Sixty-ninth Battalion enjoyed it with their friends, for the crowd of visitors was a large one. The Guard Mount this morning was the finest that has taken place this season. At 9 o'clock the Rev. Father Brady of St. Raphael's Church, New-York, celebrated mass in the tent of the Y. M. C. A., which many of the Twenty-second Regiment attended, as did also Gen. McAlpin and some of the officers of the post.

At 10:30 o'clock on the bluff, the chaplain of the Twenty-second Regiment, the Rev. Dr. William N. Dennett, preached to a large congregation; the glee club of the Twenty-second Regiment forming a choir. The processional hymn, "Onward, Christian Soldiers," and other devotional songs were sung. Afterward a generous collection was taken up. The 1 o'clock train this afternoon brought a large crowd of people from New-York, and the rowboats of the ferry were taxed to their utmost capacity in handling the passengers.

Great preparations are being made to receive Gov. Morton and his staff to-morrow, and it is hoped that it will be a fine day, as his last visit to camp was in one of the hardest rains of the Summer. Lieut. Col. Butt of the Twelfth Regiment delivered an interesting and instructive lecture to the men this afternoon, drawing a large audience from both regiments. It is expected that on Thursday Brig. Gen. Fitzgerald and staff and Col. Appleton and twenty-one line officers of the Seventh Regiment will visit Lieut. Col. George Moore Smith, who is at present in command of the Sixty-ninth Battalion.

Last night the members of Company D, Twenty-second Regiment, presented Color Sergt. Slazeger-Moss with a handsome sword. The entire guard for Monday and Wednesday will be selected from the Sixty-ninth Battalion. The fine weather to-day brought out a large number of carriages filled with guests at the numerous Summer resorts adjacent to camp and Peekskill, and the parade ground was surrounded by a large crowd, including many of the fair sex, who also swarmed over the romantic and grove-topped bluff overlooking camp, and when the evening gun was fired many a little scream was heard.

The dress parade to-night was a reminder of the march down Broadway. As each company passed it was applauded, and handkerchiefs were waved. On the marchoff the band played "Onward, Christian Soldier," and immediately after the gun was fired, "Nearer, My God, to Thee." Many of the large crowd joined in singing the latter. A service of song was held in the Young Men's Christian Association tent, and a great number of the visitors waited over for the late train, to attend the band concert.

The day was a most orderly and quiet one, and augured well for a pleasant week for the two organizations now in camp. Two large excursions are planned for this week. Friends of the Sixty-ninth Battalion will have one on Thursday, and the Twenty-second has chartered the steamer Tolchester, which will leave the foot of West Twentieth Street at 10:30 o'clock and West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street at 11:15 next Friday morning.

Monday
July 29-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

ENGLISH VOTE IN DETAIL

Results of the Elections in the Districts Compared with 1892.

WHERE TORIES MADE THEIR GAINS

Other Interesting Information About the Great Contest Just Closed — Seats Lost and Won.

Great interest has centred in the English elections which have been in progress for the last two weeks. The returns are now practically complete. A few districts are still to be heard from, but whichever way they go they will not change the general result.

At the close of the balloting Saturday the returns were as follows:

Conservatives 336
Unionists 72
Liberals 175
McCarthyites 68
Parnellites 12

Total 663
Whole number of sents 670

The returns declared from the 663 constituencies show that the Conservatives and Liberal Unionists have chosen 408 members and the combined opposition (Liberals, McCarthyites, and Parnellites) 255, giving the former a majority of 153. The Conservatives have an actual majority of 9 thus far over the Liberal Unionists and the opposition.

The Conservatives are thus assured of a majority in the House of Commons without the assistance of the Liberal-Unionists, who are under the leadership of Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies.

In view of the interest displayed in the contest which has resulted in the overthrow of Lord Rosebery's administration and the Liberal Party, because of its inefficiency, and the installment in power of the Tories, so strongly intrenched that it will be at least six years before they can be overthrown, The New-York Times presents this morning a table giving the vote in each electorate, with the gain or loss in votes to the several parties, an indication of the change in the representation of the parties in the seats as compared with the last Parliament.

The vote of this election is compared, whenever practicable, with that of 1892, when the former Parliament was elected.

In the first column is given the name of the district; the next two contain the votes of the opposing parties in 1895; and in the next two columns are given the gains made by the parties in each district, as compared with 1892.

To further explain the vote, letters are used in the table to indicate the following points:

a—Seat held in last Parliament now lost.
b—Returned without opposition in 1892.
d—Labor.
p—Parnell.
q—Nationalist.

The results of the elections so far as ascertained are as follows:

ENGLAND, (Counties.)

Constituency and Electorate.	Vote of 1895. Con.	Lib.	Gain. Con.	Lib.
BEDFORDSHIRE.				
N., or Biggleswade..	5643	5376	811	a
S., or Luton	5240	5439	829	....
BERKSHIRE.				
N., or Abingdon	4895	3770	475	....
S., or Newbury	Uncontested—Con.			
E., or Wokingham				
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.				
N., or Buckingham.	5266	4820	885	a
Mid., or Aylesbury.	Uncontested—Union.			
S., or Wycombe				
CAMBRIDGESHIRE.				
N., or Wisbech	4368	4145	345	a
W., or Chesterton..	4432	4012	813	a
E., or Newmarket..	4210	3867	1566	a
CHESHIRE.				
Wirral	Uncontested—Union.			
Eddisbury	5176	3471	1269	....
Macclesfield	Uncontested—Con.			
Crewe	5413	4863	2118	a
Northwich	4008	5706	....	383
Altrincham	5264	3289	1177	....
Hyde	4735	3944	586	....
Knutsford	Uncontested—Union.			
CORNWALL.				
W., or St. Ives	Uncontested—Union.			
N.-W., or Camborne.	3166	2784	820	a
Truro	3282	3012	....	1241
Mid., as not useful.	3092	4193	507	....
S.-E., or Bodmin..	4035	3492	312	....
N. E., or Launceston	2975	3633	326	....
CUMBERLAND.				
N., or Eskdale	3598	3745	606	....
Mid., or Penrith ..	2868	3508	475	....
Cockermouth	2918	4230	530	....
W., or Egremont ..	3717	3886	802	a
DERBYSHIRE.				
High Peak	4671	4164	141	....
Northeast				
Chesterfield	4325	4572	....	67
West	Uncontested—Union.			
Mid	4451	4926	1017	....
Ilkeston	6215	5254	2744	....
South	6104	5217	....	a b
DEVONSHIRE.				
E., or Honiton	Uncontested—Union.			
N.-E., or Tiverton..	Uncontested—Union.			
N., or South Molton	2923	4283	....	21
N.-W., or Barnstaple	4803	4825	215	a
W., or Tavistock..	4597	4770	44	....
S., or Totnes	4650	2254	....	35
Torquay	4205	4030	....	219
Mid., or Ashburton.	3976	4380	268	....
DORSET.				
North	Uncontested—Union.			
East	Uncontested—Union.			
South	Uncontested—Con.			
West	Uncontested—Union.			
DURHAM.				
Jarrow				
Houghton-le-Spring .	5711	6592	548	....
Chester-le-Street	4113	7370	....	871
N.-W....	3869	5428	671	....
Mid....	4295	5037	329	....
S.-E	3978	5804	278	a
Bp. Auckland	3735	5032	1880	....
Barnard Castle.....	3848	4924	1337	....
ESSEX.				
S.-W., or Walthamstow.	6826	4523	1203	....
S., or Romford..	8257	6430	645	....
W., or Epping	Uncontested—Union.			
N., or Saffron Walden	3081	3806	1156	....
N.-E., or Harwich...	....	....	....	....
N., or Maldon..	4618	4096	774	a
M., or Chelmsford	Uncontested—Union.			
S.-E	5460	3250	1668	....
GLOUCESTERSHIRE.				
Mid., or Stroud	5175	4514	864	a
N., or Tewkesbury	Uncontested—Union.			
E., or Cirencester...	4509	4294	368	a
Forest of Dean	....	....	....	....
S., or Thornbury....	5727	4336	868	....
HAMPSHIRE.				
N., or Basingstoke....	Uncontested—Con.			
W., or Andover	Uncontested—Union.			
E., or Petersfield.....	Uncontested—Con.			
S., or Fareham.....	Uncontested—Union.			
New Forest.....	Uncontested—Union.			
Isle of Wight.....	5809	5363	....	15
HEREFORDSHIRE.				
N., or Leominster....	....	....	....	....
S., or Ross.....	4573	2826	1290	....
HERTFORDSHIRE.				
N., or Hitchin.....	Uncontested—Union.			
E., or Hertford.....	Uncontested—Union.			
Mid., or St. Albans...	Uncontested—Union.			
W., or Watford.....	Uncontested—Union.			
HUNTINGDONSHIRE.				
S., or Huntingdon...	2419	2068	329	....
N., or Ramsey.....	3012	2063	552	....
KENT.				
W., or Sevenoaks...	Uncontested—Union.			
N.-W., or Dartford.	5699	4557	570	....
S.-W., or Tunbridge.	Uncontested—Union.			
Mid., or Medway...	Uncontested—Union.			
N.-E., or Faversham.	5738	4557	977	....
S., or Ashford.....	Uncontested—Union.			
E., or St. Augustine.	Uncontested—Con.			
Isle of Thanet.....	Uncontested—Union.			
LANCASHIRE, N.				
North Lonsdale.....	4315	3510	1582	a
Lancaster.....	5028	4394	1314	a
Blackpool.....	Uncontested—Union.			
Chorley				
LANCASHIRE, N.-E.				
Darwen	7058	6217	1055	a
Clitheroe	Uncontested—Lib.			
Accrington	5828	6168	82	....
Rossendale	Uncontested—Lib.			
LANCASHIRE, S. E.				
Westhoughton	Uncontested—Union.			
Heywood	4489	3933	1177	a
Middleton	5926	5031	981	a
Radcliffe-cum-Farnworth	5523	4925	693	a
Eccles	5722	5302	689	a
Stretford	Uncontested—Union.			
Gorton	5865	4261	1836	a
Prestwich	5988	6030	a	237

Constituency and Electorate.	Vote of 1895. Con.	Lib.	Gain. Con.	Lib.
LANCASHIRE, S. W.				
Southport	5163	4309	180	....
Ormskirk	4780	1885	378	....
Bootle	Uncontested—Union.			
Widnes	3973	3456	222	....
Newton	5358	3834	690	....
Ince	5235	4790	772	a
Leigh	4295	5130	....	31
LEICESTERSHIRE.				
E., or Melton	5636	4283	b	....
Mid., or Loughborough	4366	4732	357	....
W., or Bosworth	4407	5327	604	....
S., or Harborough	5673	6099	370	....
LINCOLNSHIRE.				
W. Lindsey, or Gainsborough	4301	5077	....	138
N. Lindsey, or Brigg.	4116	4886	a	847
E. Lindsey, or Louth.	3779	4191	427	....
S. Lindsey, or Horncastle	4563	3022	703	....
N. Kesteven, or Sleaford	4653	2687	1059	....
S. Kesteven, or Stamford	4203	3814	265	....
Holland, or Spalding..	4623	4274	675	a
MIDDLESEX.				
Enfield	Uncontested—Union.			
Tottenham	6388	3817	851	....
Hornsey	....	....	....	....
Harrow	....	....	....	....
Ealing	....	....	....	....
Brentford	Uncontested—Union.			
Uxbridge	Uncontested—Con.			
MONMOUTHSHIRE.				
North	4023	4765	418	....
West	7243	1956	....	23
South	5815	5203	....	109
NORFOLK.				
Northwest	3520	4817	....	208
Southwest	3968	3762	....	182
North	3738	4246	775	....
East	4408	4606	242	....
Middle	4086	4220	a	342
South	4281	3445	171	....
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.				
North	Uncontested—Union.	—1892	Con.	
East	4961	6177	208	....
Middle	5084	4802	714	a
South	4553	3324	1277	a
NORTHUMBERLAND.				
Wansbeck	2422	5627	....	429
Tyneside	5631	6066	15	....
Hexham	4003	4438	11	....
Berwick-upon-Tweed..	3593	4378	....	343
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.				
Bassetlaw	4874	3621	851	....
Newark				
Rushcliffe	5119	5752	159	....
Mansfield	4285	5670	1111	....
OXFORDSHIRE.				
N., or Banbury	4057	3074	1170	a
Mid., or Woodstock..	4609	3740	1040	a
S., or Henley	3831	3470	....	58
RUTLAND	Uncontested—Con.			
SHROPSHIRE.				
W., or Oswestry	4605	3506	b	....
N., or Newport	Uncontested—Union.			
Mid., or Wellington	Uncontested—Union.			
S., or Ludlow	Uncontested—Union.			
SOMERSET.				
North	4652	3966	705	a
Wells	4696	3226	470	....
Frome	5043	4060	820	a
East	4408	3834	319	....
South	3827	4167	65	....
Bridgewater	Uncontested—Con.			
W., or Wellington	Uncontested—Con.			
STAFFORDSHIRE.				
Leek	4705	4091	251	....
Burton	Uncontested—Lib.			
West	Uncontested—Union.			
Northwest	6206	6538	a	564
Lichfield	3858	3902	a	55
Kingswinford	Uncontested—Con.			
Handsworth	Uncontested—Union.			
SUFFOLK.				
N., or Lowestoft	5199	3820	189	....
N. E., or Eye	5603	4437	436	....
N. W., or Stowmarket	5144	3701	1587	....
S., or Sudbury	Uncontested—Union.			
S. E., or Woodbridge.	5410	4778	1370	a
SURREY.				
N. W., or Chertsey	Uncontested—Union.			
S. W., or Guildford..	....	....	....	....
S. E., or Reigate	....	....	....	....
Mid., or Epsom	Uncontested—Con.			
Kingston	5745	3600	1402	....
N. E., or Wimbledon..	Uncontested—Union.			
SUSSEX.				
N. W., or Horsham	Uncontested—Con.			
S. W., or Chichester	Uncontested—Union.			
N., or East Grinstead.	3731	2874	....	781
Mid., or Lewes	Uncontested—Union.			
S., or Eastbourne....	4139	4079	....	323
E., or Rye	Uncontested—Con.			
WARWICKSHIRE.				
N., or Tamworth	Uncontested—Union.			
N. E., or Nuneaton...	5572	4715	16	....
S. W., or Stratford-on-Avon	4598	2827	887	....
S. E., or Rugby	4345	4070	963	a
WESTMORELAND.				
N., or Appleby	2950	2070	166	....
S., or Kendal	2771	2049	593	....
WILTSHIRE.				
N., or Cricklade	4079	4580	947	a
N. W., or Chippenh'm	3898	3390	279	....
W., or Westbury	4492	4327	689	a
E., or Devizes	4114	3637	615	a
S., or Wilton	3828	3505	....	144
WORCESTERSHIRE.				
W., or Bewdley	Uncontested—Con.			
S., or Evesham	Uncontested—Con.			
Mid., or Droitwich				
North	5012	4024	3146	a
East	Uncontested—Union.			
YORKSHIRE, N. RIDING.				
Thirsk and Malton	Uncontested—Union			
Richmond	4555	3971	425	....
Cleveland	4175	4782	....	259
Whitby	Uncontested—Con.			
YORKSHIRE, E. RIDING.				
Holderness	4511	3483	563	....
Buckrose	3986	4076	562	....
Howdenshire	Uncontested—Con.			
YORKSHIRE, W. RIDING.				
Skipton	4902	4763	231	a
Keighley	4196	5036	....	b
Shipley	5999	5021	350	....
Sowerby	5754	5328	856	a
Elland	5081	5387	1315	....
Morley	4166	5834	494	....
Normanton	3941	5409	773	....
Colne Valley	3737	4276	167	....
Holmfirth	4569	5004	781	....
Barnsley	4653	6829	1065	....
Hallamshire	5054	5949	....	b
Rotherham	Uncontested—Lib.			
Doncaster	6998	5057	370	a
Ripon	4435	3733	90	....
Otley	4070	4622	....	....
Barkston Ash	Uncontested—Con.			
Osgoldcross	4054	5119	811	....
Pudsey	5570	5540	129	....
Spen Valley	3877	4700	645	....

ENGLAND, (Metropolis.)

BATTERSEA	4766	d5010	1315	....
BETHNAL GREEN.				
N. E. Bethnal Green.	2591	2431	608	a
S. W. Bethnal Green.	2324	2603	256	....
CAMBERWELL.				
N. Camberwell	4069	2316	1538	a
Peckham	4495	3472	840	....
Dulwich				
CHELSEA	5524	3604	1414	....
CLAPHAM	5025	3904	1377	....
CROYDON	6676	4647	1694	....
DEPTFORD	5654	4425	604	....
FINSBURY, E.	2260	1660	560	a
Central	3588	2783	811	a
Holborn	Uncontested—Con.			
FULHAM	5378	3915	1056	....
GREENWICH	4802	3564	925	....
HACKNEY, N.	4725	2460	746	....
Central	3228	2966	....	27
South	4573	4505	210	a
HAMMERSMITH	5017	3238	1110	....
HAMPSTEAD	Uncontested—Con.			
ISLINGTON, N.	4626	3317	497	....
West	3031	3494	267	....
East	4383	3159	759	....
South	3563	2342	900	....
KENSINGTON, N.	2829	2913	1126	a
South	Uncontested—Con.			
LAMBETH	2828	2473	535	a
Kennington	3764	2769	1602	a
Brixton	4196	2199	1143	....
Norwood	Uncontested—Con.			
LEWISHAM	Uncontested—Con.			
LONDON, CITY OF, (2).	Uncontested—Con.			
MARYLEBONE, E.	3304	1845	637	....
West	3734	2273	1024	....
NEWINGTON, W.	2796	3219	670	....
Walworth	2822	2269	646	a
PADDINGTON, N.	2849	1852	687	....
South	Uncontested—Con.			
ST. GEORGE'S, Han. Sq.	Uncontested—Con.			
ST. PANCRAS, N.	2834	2623	207	a
East	2012	2423	....	152
West	3104	2273	789	....
South	2433	1223	773	....
SHOREDITCH.				
Haggerston	2276	2245	952	a
Hoxton	2862	2990	1168	....
SOUTHWARK, W.	2870	2939	1120	....
Rotherhithe	4092	2346	516	....
Bermondsey	4128	3822	904	a
STRAND	Uncontested—Con.			
TOWER HAMLETS.				
Whitechapel	1977	2009	495	....
St. George's	1583	1579	402	a
Limehouse	2661	2071	760	a
Mile-End	2333	1514	1142	....
Stepney	2343	1876	881	....
Bow & Bromley	4839	3178	1584	a
Poplar	3110	3939	1203	....
WANDSWORTH	6482	3248	1011	....
WEST HAM., N.	5635	4931	737	a
South	4750	d3975	2007	a
WESTMINSTER	Uncontested—Union.			
WOOLWICH	6662	d3857	1913	....

ENGLAND, (Provincial Boroughs.)

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE	3434	2680	204	....
ASTON MANOR	5353	1675	....	307
BARROW-IN-FURNESS	3192	2355	415	....
BATH, (2)	3445 / 3358	2917 / 2865	247	....
BEDFORD	1976	1810	234	a
BIRKENHEAD	6178	5974	98	....
BIRMINGHAM.				
Edgbaston	Uncontested—Lib.			
West	5537	1259	....	109
Central				

Constituency and Electorate.	Vote of 1895. Con.	Lib.	Gain. Con.	Lib.
BIRMINGHAM—Continued.				
North	4547	1213	604	....
East	Uncontested—Con.			
Bordesley	6004	2154	128	....
South	4830	1257	650	....
BLACKBURN, (2)	9553 / 9150	6840 / 6840	939	....
BOLTON, (2)	8994 / 7901	8453 / 8453	a	1073
BOSTON	1633	1237	438	a
BRADFORD, W.	3036	3471	212	....
Central	4028	3983	498	a
East	5843	5139	4906	a
BRIGHTON, (2)	7878 / 7490	5082 / 5082	1186	....
BRISTOL, W.	3815	d1842	b	....
North	4702	4464	583	a
East	d1874	4120	....	b
South	5190	4431	211	....
BURNLEY	5134	5722	105	....
BURY, (LANCAS.)	3890	3215	....	554
BURY ST. EDMUNDS.	Uncontested—Con.			
CAMBRIDGE	3574	2920	499	....
CANTERBURY	Uncontested—Con.			
CARLISLE	2853	3167	....	171
CHATHAM	4082	3490	206	....
CHELTENHAM	3409	2940	31	....
CHESTER	Uncontested—Con.			
CHRISTCHURCH	3198	3114	....	119
COLCHESTER	2270	2475	....	271
COVENTRY	4974	4624	493	a
DARLINGTON	3354	2697	713	a
DERBY, (2)	7907 / 7078	6787 / 6475	2083 / 2629	a
DEVONPORT, (2)	3303 / 3202	3570 / 3511	216 / 186	....
DEWSBURY	3875	5379	575	....
DOVER	Uncontested—Con.			
DUDLEY	6536	5795	....	8
DURHAM	1110	1111	74	....
EXETER	3857	3368	....	61
GATESHEAD	5654	6137	885	....
GLOUCESTER	3264	2701	558	a
GRANTHAM	1507	1167	307	....
GRAVESEND	2405	d1218	436	....
GRIMSBY, GREAT	4166	4347	779	....
HALIFAX, (2)	5476 /	5085 / 4283	813	a
HANLEY	5367	5053	1547	....
HARTLEPOOL	4853	4772	157	a
HASTINGS	3208	2863	....	204
HEREFORD	1669	1356	169	....
HUDDERSFIELD	5863	6755	a	920
HULL, E.	4305	4152	975	a
West	d1400	6637	....	2454
Central	5476	3515	1485	....
HYTHE	2187	1726	....	a-b
IPSWICH, (2)	4293 / 4219	4396 / 4290	a	367
KIDDERMINSTER	2008	1713	80	....
KING'S LYNN	1305	1826	58	....
LEEDS, N.	5992	4484	494	....
Central	4631	3977	541	....
East	3145	3561	411	....
West	6218	6314	257	....
South	4447	4008	1374	....
LEICESTER, (2)	....	....	....	....
LINCOLN	3808	3590	442	a
LIVERPOOL.				
Kirkdale	3818	2468	373	....
Walton	Uncontested—Union.			
Everton	Uncontested—Union.			
West Derby	4022	1686	1754	....
Scotland	1450	q2101	454	....
Exchange	2884	2630	322	a
Abercromby	Uncontested—Union.			
E. Toxteth	3628	1706	415	....
W. Toxteth	3609	1552	932	....
MAIDSTONE	Uncontested—Union.			
MANCHESTER, N. W.	4997	3526	b	....
North	3872	4327	....	153
Northeast	3961	3720	131	....
East	5386	4810	178	....
South	4457	4379	159	a
Southwest	3994	3496	646	a
MIDDLESBROUGH	4735	6755	....	391
MONMOUTH DISTRICT	8589	8743	139	....
MORPETH	1235	8404	720	....
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, (2)	12883 / 12120	11862 / 11154	1214	a
NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME	3399	3510	1110	....
NORTHAMPTON, (2)	3820 /	4884 / 3703	552	....
NORWICH (2)	8166 / 8034	7330 / 7210	770	a
NOTTINGHAM.				
West	5575	6088	a	814
East	4900	4735	744	a
South	4802	4389	350	....
OLDHAM (2)	13085 / 12465	12247 / 12062	1252	aa
OXFORD	3628	2975	528	....
PENRYN and FALMOUTH	1101	1150	a	387
PETERBOROUGH	2259	2017	398	a
PLYMOUTH (2)	5456 / 5575	5298 / 5482	a	186
PONTEFRACT	....	....	....	....
PORTSMOUTH (2)	9567 / 9719	10457 / 10255	....	382
PRESTON (2)	8028 / 7622	.... / d4781	....	....
READING	4278	3927	641	a
ROCHDALE	4781	4359	1402	a
ROCHESTER	2152	1673	82	....
ST. HELENS	4700	4091	550	....
SALFORD.				
North	8787	5781	292	a
West	4354	4254	60	....
South	3384	3310	37	2
SALISBURY	1404	1187	....	21
SCARBOROUGH	2391	2419	a	199
SHEFFIELD.				
Attercliffe	Uncontested—Lib.			
Brightside	Uncontested—Lib.			
Central	Uncontested—Con.			
Hallam	Uncontested—Con.			
Ecclesall	Uncontested—Con.			
SHIELDS, SOUTH	4924	5057	874	....
SHREWSBURY	Uncontested—Con.			
SOUTHAMPTON (2)	5955 / 5953	5167 / 4159	1023	a
STAFFORD	1556	1568	339	....
STALYBRIDGE	3389	2757	295	....
STOCKPORT (2)	5410 / 5067	4933 / 4562	998 / 395	a ....
STOCKTON-ON-TEES	4314	4786	a	783
STOKE-ON-TRENT	4296	4196	2783	a
SUNDERLAND (2)	.... / 9833	8189 / 8232	1800	a
TAUNTON	Uncontested—Union.			
TYNEMOUTH	3168	2959	....	129
WAKEFIELD	2864	2165	295	....
WALSALL	5145	4845	317	a
WARRINGTON	4001	3316	100	....
WARWICK and LEAMINGTON	Uncontested—Lib.			
WEDNESBURY	4924	4733	131	....
WEST BROMWICH	Uncontested—Con.			
WHITEHAVEN	1380	1114	584	a
WIGAN	3949	3075	764	....
WINCHESTER	Uncontested—Union.			
WINDSOR	Uncontested—Con.			
WOLVERHAMPTON.				
West	4770	3940	....	295
East	2977	4011	....	b
South	Uncontested—Lib.			
WORCESTER	3530	2328	489	....
YARMOUTH, GREAT.	3513	2907	904	a
YORK (2)	5516 /	5309 / 5214	340	....

WALES, (Counties.)

ANGLESEY	3197	4224	691	....
BRECKNOCKSHIRE.	3631	4594	295	....
CARDIGANSHIRE.	3748	4927	792	....
CARMARTHENSHIRE.				
East	2816	4471	1461	....
West	3107	4143	....	b
CARNARVONSHIRE.				
North, or Arfon	2853	4482	....	b
South, of Elfion	Uncontested—Lib.			
DENBIGHSHIRE, E.	3115	4890	....	1019
West	2878	4481	679	....
FLINTSHIRE	3925	4376	1001	....
GLAMORGANSHIRE.				
East	3909	6055	821	....
Rhondda	Uncontested—Lib.			
West, or Gower	....	....	....	....
Middle	2935	5612	1539	....
South	....	....	....	....
MERIONETHSHIRE.	2232	5173	297	....
MONTGOMERYSH'RE	3415	3442	788	....
PEMBROKESHIRE	3970	4550	691	....
RADNORSHIRE	1949	1868	314	a

WALES, (Boroughs.)

CARDIFF DISTRICT.	8386	7562	1510	a
CARMARTHEN	2443	2391	277	a
CARNARVON	....	....	....	....
DENBIGH	1833	1604	131	....
FLINT	1663	1828	204	....
MERTHYR TYDFIL (2)	6526 / 659	9250 / 8554	2698 / 3202	....
MONTGOMERY	1435	1351	....	34
PEMBROKE and HAVERFORD, West..	2719	2350	372	a
SWANSEA DISTRICT	1851	3850	609	a
SWANSEA TOWN	3977	3556	1143	a

SCOTLAND, (Counties.)

ABERDEENSHIRE, E.	3508	4723	209	....
West	3967	4187	....	140
ARGYLLSHIRE	3970	3835	215	a
AYRSHIRE, N.	5612	4902	210	....
South	6875	6325	747	a
BANFFSHIRE	2467	2997	279	....
BERWICKSHIRE	2168	2673	243	....
BUTESHIRE	Uncontested—Union.			

Constituency and Electorate.	Vote of 1895. Con.	Lib.	Gain. Con.	Lib.
CAITHNESS-SHIRE	528	1828	141	....
CLACKMANNAN and KINROSS	2588	3133	1069	....
DUMBARTONSHIRE.	5375	5342	321	a
DUMFRIES-SHIRE	3952	3965	a	287
EDINBURGHSHIRE. Midlothian	5631	6090	331	....
ELGIN and NAIRN	2147	2019	683	a
FIFESHIRE, E.	3616	4332	....	422
West	2965	4719	1828	....
FORFARSHIRE	4718	5159	427	....
HADDINGTONSHIRE	2114	2774	....	364
IVERNESS-SHIRE	2491	2891	....	550
KINCARDINESHIRE.	2042	2633	507	....
KIRCUDBRIGHTSHIRE	2664	2494	139	....
LANARKSHIRE.				
Govan	4029	4200	739	....
Partick	5351	4244	840	....
Northwest	5147	5244	a	178
Northeast	5751	6288	....	440
Mid	4376	4447	259	....
South	4053	3023	62	....
LINLITHGOWSHIRE.	3153	3260	....	268
ORKNEY and SHETLAND.				
PEEBLES and SELKIRK	1563	1509	....	182
PERTHSHIRE, E.	2535	3410	174	....
West	3379	3087	....	66
RENFREWSHIRE, E.	Uncontested—Con.			
West	3909	3306	152	....
ROSS and CROMARTY	2049	2272	....	454
ROXBURGSHIRE	2929	2368	719	a
STIRLINGSHIRE	5916	5489	1173	a
SUTHERLANDSHIRE	520	1083	263	....
WIGTONSHIRE	Uncontested—Con.			

SCOTLAND, (Burghs.)

ABERDEEN, N.	d608	4516	....	262
South	3121	3985	....	119
AYR BURGHS	3057	2722	342	a
DUMFRIES	1185	1785	68	....
DUNDEE, (2)	5390 / 4318	7602 / 7592	882	....
EDINBURGH, E.	3050	3496	711	....
West	Uncontested—Con.			
Central	Uncontested—Lib.			
South	4802	4708	525	a
ELGIN BURGHS	1161	1853	....	151
FALKIRK BURGHS.	4075	3822	892	a
GLASGOW.				
Bridgeton	2700	3100	978	....
Camlachie	3198	2497	....	330
St. Rollox	4501	4200	1737	a
Central	5621	3792	989	....
College	5364	4219	2181	a
Tradeston	3873	2526	678	....
Blackfriars	.

admission until the portcullis be lifted. Something hurled 95,000,000 miles and striking an instrument which has not the agitation of even winking under the power of the stroke.

The Mercy of the Tear Gland.

"There, also, is the merciful arrangement of the tear gland, by which the eye is washed, and from which rolls the tide which brings the relief that comes in tears when some bereavement or great loss strikes us. The tear, not an augmentation of sorrow, but the breaking up of the Arctic of frozen grief in the warm Gulf Stream of consolation. Incapacity to weep is madness or death. Thank God for the tear glands, and that the crystal gates are so easily opened! Oh! the wonderful hydraulic apparatus of the human eye. Divinely constructed vision! Two lighthouses at the harbor of the immortal soul, under the shining of which the world sails in and drops anchor. What an anthem of praise to God is the human eye! The tongue is speechless, and a clumsy instrument of expression as compared with it. Have you not seen it flash with indignation or kindle with enthusiasm, or expand with devotion, or melt with sympathy, or stare with fright, or leer with villainy, or droop with sadness, or pale with envy, or fire with revenge, or twinkle with mirth, or beam with love? It is tragedy and comedy and pastoral and lyric in turn.

"Have you not seen its uplifted brow of surprise, or its frown of wrath, or its contraction of pain? If the eye say one thing, and the lips say another thing, you believe the eye rather than the lips. The eyes of Archibald Alexander and Charles G. Finney were the mightiest part of their sermon. George Whitefield enthralled great assemblages with his eyes, though they were crippled with strabismus. Many a military chieftain has with a look hurled a regiment to victory or to death. Martin Luther turned his great eye on an assassin who came to take his life, and the villain fled. Under the glance of the human eye the tiger, with five times a man's strength, snarls back into the African jungle.

"But those best appreciate the value of the eye who have lost it. The Emperor Adrian by accident put out the eye of his servant, and he said to his servant: What shall I pay you in money or in lands? Anything ask me; I am so sorry I put your eye out. But the servant refused to put any financial estimate on the value of the eye, and when the Emperor urged and urged again the matter, he said: 'O, Emperor, I want nothing but my lost eye.'

"Also for those for whom a thick and impenetrable veil is drawn across the face of the heavens and the face of one's own kindred. That was a pathetic scene when a blind man lighted a torch at night and was found passing along the highway, and some one said: 'Why do you carry that torch, when you can't see?' 'Ah!' said he, 'I can't see, but I carry this torch that others may see me and pity my helplessness, and not run me down.' Samson, the giant, with his eyes put out by the Philistines, is more helpless than the smallest dwarf with vision undamaged. All the sympathies of Christ were stirred when He saw Bartimeus with darkened retina, and the only salve that He ever made that we read of was a mixture of dust and saliva and a prayer, with which He cured the eyes of a man blind from his nativity. The value of the eye is shown as much by its sapphire as by its healthful action. Ask the man who for twenty years has not seen the sun rise.

"Ask the man who for half a century has not seen the face of a friend. Ask in the hospital the victim of ophthalmia. Ask the man whose eyesight perished in a powder blast. Ask the Bartimeus who never met a Christ, or the man born blind who is to die blind. Ask him. This morning, in my imperfect way, I have only hinted at the splendors, the glories, the wonders, the divine revelations, the apocalypses of the human eye, and I no longer shrank from the awful portals of the physiological miracle which must have taxed the ingenuity of a God, to cry out in your ears the words of my text, 'He that formed the eye, shall he not see?' Shall Herschel not know as much as his telescope? Shall Fraunhofer not know as much as his spectroscope? Shall Swammerdam not know as much as his microscope? Shall Dr. Hooke not know as much as his micrometer? Shall the thing formed know more than its master? 'He that formed the eye, shall he not see?'

A Tremendous Recoil.

"The recoil of this question is tremendous. We stand at the centre of a vast circumference of observation. No privacy. On us, eyes of cherubim, eyes of seraphim, eyes of archangel, eyes of God. We may not be able to see the inhabitants of other worlds, but perhaps they may be able to see us. We have not optical instruments strong enough to descry them; perhaps they have optical instruments strong enough to descry us. The mole cannot see the eagle mid sky, but the eagle mid sky can see the mole and grass. We are able to see mountains and caverns of another world, but perhaps the inhabitants of other worlds can see the towers of our cities, the flesh of our seas, the marching of our processions, the white robes of our weddings, the black scarfs of our obsequies.

"It passes out from the guess into the positive when we are told in the Bible that the inhabitants of other worlds do come to view us this. Are they not all ministering spirits sent forth to minister to those who shall be heirs of salvation? But human inspection, and angelic inspection, and stellar inspection, and human inspection, and solar inspection are tame compared with the thought of Divine inspection. 'You converted me twenty years ago,' said a black man to my father. 'How so?' said my father. 'Twenty years ago,' said the other, 'in the school house prayer meeting at Bound Brook you made a long prayer, "Thou, God, seest me," and I had no peace under the eye of God until I became a Christian.' Hear it. 'The eyes of the Lord are in every place.' 'His eyelids try the children of men.' 'His eyes were as a flame of fire.' 'I will guide thee with mine eye.'

"O the eye of God, so full of pity, so full of power, so full of love, so full of indignation, so full of compassion, so full of mercy! How it peers through the darkness! How it outshines the day! How it glares upon the offender! How it beams on the penitent soul! Talk about the human eye as being indescribably wonderful—how much more wonderful the great, searching, overwhelming eye of God! All eternity past and all eternity to come on that retina.

"The eyes with which we look into each other's face to-day suggest it. It stands written twice on your face and twice on mine, unless through casualty one or both have been obliterated. 'He that formed the eye, shall He not see?' Oh, the eye of God! It sees our sorrows to assuage them, sees our perplexities to disentangle them, sees our wants to sympathize with them. If we fight Him back, the eye of an antagonist. If we ask His grace, the eye of an everlasting friend. You often find in a book or manuscript a star calling your attention to a footnote or explanation. That star the printer calls an asterisk.

"But all the stars of the night are asterisks calling your attention to God, an all-observing God. Our every nerve a Divine handwriting. Our every muscle a pulley divinely swung. Our every bone sculptured with Divine suggestion. Our every eye a reflection of the Divine eye. God above us, and God beneath us, and God before us, and God behind us, and God within us. What a stupendous thing to live! What a stupendous thing to die! No such thing as hidden transgression. A dramatic advocate in olden times, at night in a courtroom, persuaded of the innocence of his client charged with murder, and of the guilt of the witness who was trying to swear the poor man's life away—that advocate took up two bright lamps and thrust them close up to the face of the witness, and cried: 'May it please the Court and gentlemen of the jury, behold the murderer!' and the man, practically under that awful glare, confessed that he was the criminal instead of the man arraigned at the bar. Oh! my friends, our most hidden sin is under a brighter light than that; it is under the burning eye of God.

"He is not a blind giant, stumbling through the heavens. He is not a blind monarch feeling for the steps of His character. When you can't see?

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Improvement Reflected in Increased Activity and Higher Prices.

GRANGERS LEADING UPWARD TURN

Saturday's Prices the Highest of the Year—Crop Outlook Gratifying —Nation's Revenue Growing —Investments Sought.

MONDAY—A. M.

The stock market improved considerably last week, both in point of activity and strength. The upward movement was led by the Grangers, with Burlington and Rock Island especially prominent. The strength was maintained on Saturday, when the highest prices of the year were reached. The general list was strong, in sympathy with the Grangers, but activity was less marked, and the gains were not so material. The industrials were second to the Grangers, and, although somewhat irregular, were generally higher. There was heavy trading in Chicago Gas and it advanced to 58. Subsequently the clique, active in the advance, took profits, and the price fell back to 53½, but recovered slightly at the end of the week, and closed about a point higher than on the previous Saturday. The manipulation of Sugar continued. A prominent trader, who is usually a bear, is said to be long of the stock, and at the close of the week some of his former associates were "gunning" for him. The stock gained about 4 points during the week. There was not much activity in the other industrials, but they all displayed strength.

The news of the week was satisfactory in all respects. The coal trade situation is still bad, but no worse than in recent weeks. There is reason for believing that the Presidents of the companies appreciate the importance of an early adjustment, and that they are only awaiting Mr. Morgan's leisure before coming together. It is the only dark spot in the situation. The gain in the National Treasury receipts during the week indicates that the income of the Government under the present tariff will be amply sufficient to meet its expenditures. The prospects for the growing crops are highly gratifying. The all-important corn crop promises to be larger than in any previous year, and, if nothing happens to it, will more than offset any deficiency in smaller grain. The industrial outlook continues bright, the iron trade shows healthful activity, and the circle of business activity is undoubtedly widening. Conferences of railway Presidents have been held during the week in this city, and their work promises an early remedy to the evil of low freight rates.

The steady demand for investment securities is one of the most encouraging signs of the times. The bond market reflects this improved condition in its growing activity. There has been large buying of Atchison issues on the progress being made toward the reorganization of the company. Other issues which have been features of the market are those of the Northern Pacific, Colorado Midland, Chesapeake and Ohio, Kansas and Texas, Savannah and Western, Reading, Texas and Pacific, Oregon Short Line, Wabash, and Wisconsin Central.

The following gives the highest and lowest prices for the week and the closing prices for the corresponding week last year:

	High-	Low-	July
	est.	est.	28, '94.
American Cotton Oil	27¾	26	..
American Cotton Oil pf	75	74	70
*American Sugar Refining	114½	111⅜	103¼
*Amer. Sugar Refining pf	101¼	100⅞	93¾
American Tobacco	111⅜	109½	87
A., T. & S. F., 2d in. pd	15	13	..
*A., T. & S. F. pf., when is.	32¼	31	..
Atlantic & Pacific	1⅜	1	..
Baltimore & Ohio	64	62¼	73
Canada Southern	54¾	54	49¼
Canadian Pacific	63¾	63¾	67⅝
Chesapeake & Ohio	22¼	21	16½
Chicago Gas	58	53½	73¾
Chi & East. Illinois pf	100¼	99¾	..
Chi. & Northwestern	101½	99¾	103¾
Chi. & Northwest. pf	146½	146¼	..
Chi., Bur. & Quincy	92	86¼	73⅝
C., C., C. & St. Louis	48¼	45¾	36
C. M. & St. Paul	70⅞	68⅛	57½
C., M. & St. Paul pf	125	123¼	118
Chi., R. I. & Pacific	78¼	72⅜	65½
Colorado Fuel & Iron	38½	37½	..
Col. & Hocking Coal	4¾	4½	7¼
Col., H. V. & Toledo	25⅝	24¾	16¾
Consolidated Gas Co	140½	138½	120
Delaware & Hudson	131	129½	133
Delaware, Lack. & West	162⅜	161½	162
Denver & Rio Grande	15	14½	..
Denver & Rio Grande pf	48	47¼	27⅛
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge	9¼	9¼	..
Dis. & Cat. F., all in. pd	21⅝	20⅜	..
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y	99	97	..
Erie Tel. & Tel	59	58	..
General Electric	36¾	35¼	36
Illinois Central	99½	99	90⅝
Illinois Steel Co	74¾	73	..
Iowa Central	11¼	11	9½
Iowa Central pf	37⅝	35½	32½
Lacledé Gas	24	23	..
Lake Erie & Western	28	27	15¾
Lake Erie & West. pf	85	83½	..
Lake Shore	153½	151½	130
Long Island	85½	85½	87¼
*Long Island Traction	10⅝	10⅜	14⅜
*Long Island T. 1st in. pd	17½	15	..
Louis. & Nash	49⅜	59¾	45½
Louis., N. A. & C	88	87	75¾
Louis., New-Al. & Chi. pf	27⅝	25¼	20
Manhattan Con	113½	111¼	115
*Metropolitan Traction	101½	101	..
Mexican National ctfs	2¼	2¼	..
Michigan Central	101	100	94
Minn. & St. Louis	22¼	20⅜	..
Minn. & St. Louis 1st pf	82½	81¾	..
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf	47⅞	47	..
Minnesota Iron	65	63	..
Missouri Pacific	34⅝	33	24
Missouri, Kan. & Texas	18⅝	17½	12½
Missouri, Kan. & Tex. pf	38½	37	21
*National Lead Co	35¼	34¼	38
*National Lead Co. pf	91½	90⅝	83¼
National Linseed Oil	28	26½	18½
National Starch 1st pf	50	50	..
New-Jersey Central	104	100⅝	..
New-York Central	102	101⅜	97
N. Y., N. H. & H., all in. pd	57	50⅜	..
N. Y. & N. H	205	204	..
N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis	17⅛	16⅜	..
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	32	32	..
*N. Y., P. & O. pf	¾	¾	..
N. Y. Sus. & W	10¼	10	13⅜
N. Y., Sus. & West. pf	11¼	10⅝	14¼
N. Y., Sus. & West. pf. 2d	30⅛	27½	40
Norfolk & Western	39⅛	38⅜	..
Norfolk & Western pf	14⅜	14	..
North American	5⅞	5⅜	27⅛
Northern Pacific	5⅞	4⅞	3½
Northern Pacific pf	20	18¼	13⅜
Ontario & Western	18¾	17¼	14½
Oregon S. L. & U. N	7	6¾	4¼
Pacific Mail	20½	20⅛	..
Peoria, Dec. & Ev	6¼	5⅝	..
Philadelphia & Reading	18¼	16⅝	17¼
Pittsburg & Western pf	31	30	..
P., C. & St. L	109¼	108¾	103
P., C., C. & St. L. pf	52¼	51½	..
Pull. Palace Car Co	177	173½	157
Quicksilver	3	3	..
St. Louis Southwestern	8¼	7½	3½
St. Louis Southwestern pf	17⅜	17¼	7
St. Paul & Omaha	41⅝	40	35
St. Paul & Omaha pf	120	120	..
St. Paul, Minn. & Man	115¾	115	105
Southern Pacific	26	24½	17⅞
Southern Railway	14⅝	13⅞	..
Southern Railway pf	43½	42	34½
Tennessee Coal & Iron	36⅞	34⅜	..
Texas Pacific	12⅝	12⅜	8⅜
Toledo & Ohio Central	46	46	..
Tol., A. A. & N. M	2	2	4¼
Union Pacific	13¼	12⅜	7¾
United States Cordage	1¼	⅞	21
United States Cordage pf	2¼	1¼	35
United States Cord. gtd	3½	3⅜	..
United States Rubber	42⅜	40¾	34⅜
United States Rubber pf	94	94	90⅞
*United States Leather	18¼	15⅜	10
*United States Leather pf	80	81½	65¾
Wabash	9⅜	8⅞	..
Wabash pf	21⅝	19⅜	13¼
Wells-Fargo Express	111½	111½	..
Western Union Telegraph	92	91¼	84¼
*Western Union Beef	10⅜	10¼	..
Wheeling & Lake Erie	17⅜	16⅞	10
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	54⅜	52½	35
Wisconsin Central	5¾	5¾	2

*Unlisted.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was abundantly supplied. Call loans were made at 1@1¼ per cent., the average being about 1¼ per cent. Time money was in improved demand, with offerings for short dates liberal. Few banks care to make contracts extending beyond the close of the year. Rates were 2 per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 2½ per cent. for ninety days, and 3 per cent. for four to five months.

Commercial paper was in fair demand. Rates were 3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 3¼@4 per cent. for four months' commission-house and prime four months', 3¼@4¼ per cent. for prime six months', and 4½@5 per cent. for good four to six months' single names.

The Bank of England gained £437,633 in bullion during the week. The percentage of reserve to liabilities, which the previous week was 58.42, became 59.04. The bank's minimum rate of discount remains unchanged at 2 per cent. The Bank of France gained 8,022,000f. in gold and 3,010,000f. in silver.

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New-York City Associated Banks, issued on Saturday, showed an increase in reserve of $3,505,450. The banks now hold $41,996,575 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show a decrease in loans of $750,500, an increase in specie of $928,100, an increase in legal tenders of $3,233,500, an increase in deposits of $2,524,000, and a decrease in circulation of $80,000.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New-York banks for the last two weeks and for the year:

	July 27, '95.	July 20, '95.	July 28, '94.
Loans	$507,176,000	$506,926,500	$481,633,600
Specie	65,297,400	64,369,300	90,642,900
Legal tenders	119,434,300	116,201,400	127,265,600
Net deposits	570,942,900	568,318,300	584,019,100
Circulation	13,138,600	13,238,200	9,871,000

The following shows the relation between the reserves and the liabilities:

	July 27, '95.	July 20, '95.	July 28, '94.
Specie	$65,297,400	$64,369,300	$90,642,900
Legal tenders	119,434,900	116,201,400	127,265,600
Total reserve	$184,732,300	$180,570,700	$217,908,500
Reserve required	142,735,725	142,079,575	146,004,775
Excess above legal requirements	$41,996,575	$38,491,125	$71,903,725

The following table gives the surplus reserve at this date for a series of years:

1895	$41,996,575	1890	$6,053,125
1894	71,903,725	1889	7,089,075
1893	*4,301,075	1888	2,116,175
1892	24,231,275	1887	8,133,975
1891	19,710,325	1886	*12,878,725

*Deficit

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

Foreign exchange was dull and steady to firm. There were shipments of about $250,000 in gold. The posted rates for sterling were $4.89½ for 60-day bills and $4.90½ for demand. Actual business was done on Saturday at $4.89@$4.89¼ for 60-day bills, and $4.90@$4.90¼ for demand, $4.90@$4.90¼ for cable transfers, and $4.88¾ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16¼ for long, and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95¾ and 96, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40½.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—15c premium. Boston—15c discount. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 5c. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 75c premium; bank, $2 premium. Savannah—Buying, par; selling ⅛c premium up to $5,000; 1-10 per cent. premium for larger sums.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 66¼@66⅝c on Saturday. There were sales of 10,000 ounces at 66¼c.

The commercial price of bar silver was 66⅛c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 53¾c.

In London bar silver sold at 30½d per ounce.

The imports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $21,511,558, and the exports for the same period $35,273,734. The net exports therefore, have been $13,732,176. The net exports to date in 1894 were $68,276,745; in 1893, $57,687,767, and in 1892, $43,410,962.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

American Cotton Oil pf....2
American Sugar Refining....2
American Sugar Refining pf....1¼
American Tobacco....1¼
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé 2d in. p'd....1⅜
Baltimore & Ohio....1⅜
Canada Southern....1
Chesapeake & Ohio....1⅛
Chicago & Northwestern....2
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy....5⅛
C., C., C. & St. Louis....2⅜
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul....2⅜
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf....2½
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific....1⅜
Consolidated Gas....1⅛
Denver & Rio Grande pf....1¼
Illinois Central....1
Iowa Central pf....1⅜
Long Island Traction 1st in. p'd....1⅜
Louisville & Nashville....1
Louisville, New-Albany & Chicago pf....1
Manhattan....1½
Minneapolis & St. Louis....1⅞
Minneapolis & St. Louis 2d pf....1
Minnesota Iron....3
Missouri Pacific....1¾
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf....1
National Lead pf....1
New-England....5
New-Jersey Central....2⅜
New-York Central....1⅛
New-York, Chicago & St. Louis 2d pf....1½
New-York, Susquehanna & Western....1¼
New-York, Susquehanna & Western pf....2½
Northern Pacific pf....1
Oregon Short Line & Utah Northern....1
P., C., C. & St. Louis pf....1⅜
St. Paul & Omaha....1⅝
Southern Pacific....1½
United States Leather pf....4
United States Rubber pf....1
Wabash pf....2
Western Union....1

DECLINED.

Canadian Pacific....2¼
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western....1
Edison Electric Illuminating of N. Y....2
Erie Telegraph & Telephone....2
Long Island....1¾
Pittsburg & Western pf....1

CHANGES IN BONDS.

ADVANCED.

Atch., Top. & S. Fe., 1st in. pd....4⅛
Atch., Top. & S. F. gen. 4s, t. r....3⅜
Ches. & Ohio, R. & A., 1st con....3
Chicago & N. P. 1st, t. r....2⅜
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy conv....1
Chicago, G. L. & C. 1st....1⅝
C., C., C. & St. Louis, St. L. Div....1½
Colorado Midland 4s....2¾
Colorado Midland 4s, t. r....3⅜
Consolidated Gas of Chicago 1st....1½
Detroit Gas 5s....1¾
Denver & Rio Grande 4s....1
Duluth, S. S. & At. 5s....3
Edison Electric Illuminating of N. Y. 1st....1
Equitable Gas of Chicago 1st....1
Flint & Père Marquette gen. 6s....1
Iowa Central 1st....1
Iron Mountain gen....1
Kansas Pacific con....½
Kansas & Texas gen....1½
Nash., C. & St. Louis con....1
Northern Pacific 2d con....2½
Northern Pacific 3d con....1½
Northern Pacific con....2
Northern Pacific con., t. r....1⅝
Northwestern s. f. 5s....1
Northwestern ext. 4s....1½
Ohio Southern 1st....2½
Oregon R. & Nor. 1st....1
Oregon Short Line & U. N. con., t. r....2½
Peoria & Eastern inc....1½
Pittsburg & Western 1st....1¼
Philadelphia & Reading gen....2½
Philadelphia & Reading gen., t. r....3
St. J. & Grand Island 1st, t. r....1
St. Louis Southwestern 2d....1
Savannah & Western 1st, t. r....1
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City 1st, t. r....½
Union Elevated 1st....1
United States Cordage 1st....2
Wabash 2d....2⅜
Wisconsin Central 1st....1¼

DECLINED.

Baltimore & Ohio 5s, 1925....1
Chicago & Erie 1st....½
Fort Worth & Dodge City 1st....1¼
Oregon Improvement con....1
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 5s, t. r....1
Peoria & P. U. 2d....1
Tennessee Coal & Iron 1st, Birm....2½
Tennessee Coal & Iron 1st, Tenn....6

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

The dealings during the week in bonds was considerably heavier than in any other week for some months. The principal activity was in Atchison securities, which were exceedingly strong, both issues showing advances of about 3 per cent. The first dealings in the new securities "when issued" were made, the new 4s selling as high as 82 and the adjustment 4s at 54¾. There was a sympathetic movement in Colorado Midland securities, and they showed about the same advance. Another reason advanced for the rise in these bonds was that the Burlington was seeking control of the system. This seems hardly probable.

Northern Pacific securities were also active, the 3s selling up to 44½, the 2s to 103½, and the 3s to 74. There were renewed rumors that a basis of reorganization had been arrived at. In view of the continued large gain in earnings shown by this company it seems probable that unless the plan be promulgated shortly the junior security holders will insist on more favorable terms than have been hitherto mentioned.

The demand for prime investment bonds was unusually heavy, but, owing to the scarcity of offerings, little business was done. Any bonds coming on the market are eagerly absorbed at in many cases considerably higher prices than are quoted on the Stock Exchange. Traction and Gas securities were quiet, but in good demand, there being no material change in quotations. The floating bonds are being rapidly absorbed. Government bonds were in active demand, with few transactions. The bid prices have been fractional lowered.

THE BULLION MOVEMENT.

The following indicates the amount of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date in 1894. These figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

	Gold.	Silver.
BANK OF ENGLAND.		
July 25, 1895	£37,961,372	.....
July 26, 1894	38,664,055	.....
BANK OF FRANCE.		
July 25, 1895	82,035,363	£50,512,779
July 26, 1894	73,848,441	51,266,229
BANK OF GERMANY.		
July 25, 1895	36,179,150	14,777,400
July 26, 1894	35,019,000	11,673,000
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.		
July 25, 1895	20,592,000	13,401,000
July 26, 1894	10,628,000	16,405,000
SPAIN.		
July 25, 1895	8,004,000	12,210,000
July 26, 1894	7,928,000	9,226,000
NETHERLANDS.		
July 25, 1895	4,283,000	7,003,000
July 26, 1894	4,524,000	6,935,000
BELGIUM.		
July 25, 1895	2,702,667	1,351,333
July 26, 1894	2,959,333	1,479,667
Total last week	£191,757,552	£90,255,512
Corresponding week in 1894	173,570,829	96,984,896
Week ending July 18	190,453,474	90,704,259
Corresponding week last year	172,227,033	96,644,397

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New-York for the week ending Friday last and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns of the corresponding periods of last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended last Friday	$9,973,782
Corresponding week 1894	9,040,825
Since Jan. 1, 1895	330,170,653
Corresponding period 1894	251,460,467

Exports of Domestic Produce.

Week ended last Tuesday	$5,380,323
Corresponding week 1894	7,241,177
Since Jan. 1, 1895	190,066,078
Corresponding period 1894	207,320,503

Imports of Specie.

Week ended last Friday	$61,972
Corresponding week 1894	98,543
Since Jan. 1, 1895	22,594,123
Corresponding period 1894	11,735,611

Exports of Specie.

Week ended last Friday	$992,775
Corresponding week 1894	5,864,081
Since Jan. 1, 1895	52,998,196
Corresponding period 1894	98,848,482

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

Clearings for week ending July 27	$505,766,320
Balances for week ending July 27	34,809,911
Clearings for week ending July 20	542,804,488
Balances for week ending July 20	57,901,078
Clearings for week ending July 13	582,965,957
Balances for week ending July 13	41,788,543
*Clearings for week ending July 6	661,457,351
*Balances for week ending July 6	45,432,906
Clearings for week ending June 29	586,495,061
Balances for week ending June 29	39,849,091
Clearings for week ending June 22	614,812,945
Balances for week ending June 22	36,120,914

*Five days.

THE PROVIDENCE MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 27.—Local stocks during the week have been somewhat quiet, although there is still a fairly good demand for the more popular investments. In the bank stock list prices are perhaps a trifle firmer. The rest of the list shows no particular feature, and, while there is a considerable amount of funds seeking investment, the scarcity of stocks prevents the usual amount of trading.

The local money market is exceedingly quiet, with little or no demand for loans. Commercial paper may be quoted at 4@4½ per cent., with call loans between banks at 2½@3 per cent.

Messrs J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, report official closing quotations received from Messrs. Miller & Vaughan, Providence, as follows:

BANKS.

	Bid.	Asked.
American	44	47
Atlantic	30	34
Blackstone Canal	25½	27
City	50½	..
Commercial	47½	49
Eagle	56½	..
Fifth	47	..
First	110	113½
Fourth	119	..
Globe	53½	..
High Street	60	..
Jackson	..	23¾
Lime Rock	..	..
Manufacturers'	134½	..
Merchants'	62½	..
Mechanics'	53	55
National Exchange	100	..
National North America	42	..
National Commerce	46¼	48
Old	112	..
Phenix	70	..
Rhode Island	24½	25½
Roger Williams	68	..
Second	..	128
Third	77	81
Traders'	40	..
Westminster	58	..
Weybosset	46	..

PAWTUCKET.

Pacific	67	..
Slater	135	..

TRUST COMPANIES.

Industrial	100	103½
Mercantile	30	40
Union Trust Company	50	..

RAILROADS.

Boston & Providence	262	..
New-York, New-Haven & H	204	207
N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. bonds	144	146
Providence & Springfield	85	..
Pawtuxet Valley	150	..
Providence & Worcester	250	..
Providence, Warren & Boston	125	..

MANUFACTURING COMPANIES.

American Screw	220	228
American Supply	..	72½
Armington & Sims	..	50
Gorham Manufacturing	75	..
Gorham Manufacturing pf	115	120
Nicholson File	57½	..
Nat. & Prov. Wors. pf	99	103
Nat. & Prov. Wors. 6s	100	105
Pawtucket Hair Cloth	39	..
R. I. Perkins H-S	97	100
R. I. Perkins pf	105	107½

INSURANCE.

Equitable	47½	50
Merchants'	49	..
Providence Washington	46½	49

GAS AND ELECTRIC.

Narragansett Electric	84¾	85¼
Providence Gas	84¾	86
Pawtucket Gas	81	..
Providence Telephone	91½	95½
R. I. Electric Protect	..	125
Woonsocket Electric	..	115

MISCELLANEOUS.

Continental Steamboat	..	70
Providence & Stonington S. S.	149	..
Rhode Island Safe Deposit	70	100

THE PITTSBURG MARKET.

PITTSBURG, July 27.—The stock market is still waiting on the consummation of the traction deal. Some progress has been made, a charter having been granted during the week for the Consolidated Traction Company, under which title it is proposed to merge the principal systems of the city. A meeting was held on Friday by the incorporators of the new company, but nothing was done, except to consider preliminary organization. Messrs. Widener and Elkins of Philadelphia and Messrs. C. L. Magee, President of the Duquesne Traction, and George I. Whitney, President of the Central Traction Company, will be the active men in conducting the deal, which will be patterned after that just consummated in Philadelphia. It is proposed that the various bond issues shall remain as at present, and that a basis will be reached for an exchange of stock in the several companies for new stock in the Consolidated Company, whose capital is limited to $30,000,000. It will require fifty to sixty days to work out the details, and in the meantime the market for the old traction shares is expected to remain stagnant. Natural Gas securities have continued very dull. During the week Westinghouse Air Brake advanced to 142½ bid, the highest price in its history. No stock has changed hands for some time. Westinghouse Electric has declined from the high point reached last week on the showing made at the annual meeting. A feature of the week was the heavy decline in the price of oil. The latter had no speculative significance, but it represents a loss to the producers of Western Pennsylvania and West Virginia of about $12,000 a day, compared with the price they received last week. Money is again in ample supply at 6 per cent. The bank statements show that, compared with the May returns, deposits of the Pittsburg National banks increased $850,000, while loans increased $850,000; the surplus reserve is now $2,760,000.

Messrs. Dick Brothers & Rea report closing quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Philadelphia Company	17	17¼
Central Traction	..	26
Citizens' Traction	55½	56
Pleasant Valley	20⅝	20⅞
*Pittsburg & Birmingham	17½	17¾
Duquesne Traction	34½	..
West. Electric 2d pf	36	..
U. S. & Signal com	13⅛	..
Westinghouse Air Brake Co	141	..

*Ex dividend.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, July 28.—The rate of discount for three months' bills during the week was ½ per cent., and for 30-day bills ¼ per cent. The prospect of an access of gold in connection with the indemnity to be paid by China, accompanied by an inflow from New-York, Australia, and the Cape of Good Hope, prevents the terms of loans and discounts from improving. Silver was flat Saturday on sales for American account. Business at the Stock Exchange was restricted, but the tone was fair. American railroad securities were generally higher. Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé As were up ¾; do common, 2; Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, 2⅛; Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific preferred, 2; do. debentures, Northern Pacific, Illinois Central, and Louisville and Nashville, each 1¼; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 1; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, New-York, Lake Erie and Western, and Denver and Rio Grande common, each ½, and Norfolk and Western, ¼.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

—Griswold & Gillett offer at 92½ and interest a limited amount of the first mortgage 5 per cent. thirty-year gold bonds of the Centralia and Chester Railroad Company, the issue of which is limited to $12,000 per mile. A description of the railroad and of its traffic and a statement as to its prospects is printed in an adjoining column.

Accidents to Actors.

Chetwood, in 1749, says: "Ralph Elrington some years ago was admired as harlequin; in one of his feats of activity he was much hurt, and was in some danger of breaking his neck to please the spectators; yet this lucky spring met with universal applause. I remember a tumbler at the Haymarket, who, by an accident, beat the breath out of his body. This raised such vociferous applause as lasted longer than the man's life, for he never breathed more.

"Another accident like this fell out in 'Dr. Faustus,' at Lincoln's Inn Fields, where a machine in the working broke, and threw down the mock Pierrot headlong with such force that the poor man broke a plank on the stage with his fall and expired. Another was so sorely maimed that he did not survive many days, and a third, a female, broke her thigh; but to prevent such accidents for the future, those persons are represented by inanimate figures, so that if they break a neck, a leg, or an arm, there needs no surgeon.

"Another accident of the same kind happened in Smock Alley, which gave me much concern, as having a hand in the contrivance. The late Mr. Morgan being to fly on the back of a witch in 'The Lancashire Witches,' through the ignorance of the workers in the machinery the fly broke, and they both fell together, but through Providence they neither of them were much hurt, and such care was taken afterward that no accident of that kind could happen."—Good Words.

That Cape Cod Canal.

From The Boston Commercial Bulletin.

At last it does look as if the canal across Cape Cod would one of these days be an accomplished fact. For more than a quarter millennium the plan has been dicussed. Originating with the Pilgrim Fathers, who grasped the advantages of thus avoiding the dangerous passage around the cape, it has remained in nearer consummation up to the present time. Now the cheerful news is at hand that application has been made to the proper authorities by the company holding the canal charter to issue fifteen millions of stock and bonds, in equal amounts. Of course, the canal is a long way from completion yet, but this most certainly looks more like business than anything we have yet seen. The Bass River route will be chosen for the canal.

STATE COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—O'Brien, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class II.—1—Nevins vs. McLaughlin. 2—Lahy vs. Canda.

Class VII.—3—National Union Bank vs. East River Silk Company. 4—Bank of America vs. same. 5—Leslie vs. D'Arville. 6—Dutton vs. Burpee. 7—Schaeffer vs. Tracy.

Class VIII.—8—Matter of Briggs Avenue. 9—Merry vs. The Mayor, &c. 10—Johnson vs. Hill. 11—German-American Investment Company vs. Hayes. 12—Peters & Calhoun Company vs. Indelli. 13—Fossette vs. Brown. 14—Goode vs. Brown. 15—Manhattan Railway Company vs. Wright. 16—White vs. Fink. 17—Rosenfeld vs. Phillip. 18—Walter vs. Youthful League Club. 19—Gross vs. Schneider. 20—Fried Glower Brewing Company vs. Clark. 21—Wood vs. Roblee. 22—Matter of McMahon. 23—Matter of Union Bank. 24—Marks vs. Coshland. 25—Seybel vs. Wilson. 26—Eames Vacuum Brake Company vs. Vilas. 27—The People, &c., vs. Natto. 28—Putzel vs. Gennett Air Brake Company. 29—D'Olier vs. Moore. 30—Zeamans vs. La Tour. 31—Gebtrand vs. Daire. 32—Perry vs. Woltmann. 33—The People, &c., vs. National Mutual Insurance Company. 34—Otis Brothers & Co. vs. Weston. 35—Waismann vs. Tamsen. 36—Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Richardson. 87—Everard vs. Casey. 38—Newton vs. Newton.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts I., II., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

CIRCUIT COURT—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—(Additional)—General Term.—Adjourned until Aug. 22.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Bookstaver, J.—Open at 11 A. M. Motions.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—McAdam, J.—Opens at 12 M.

1042—Rothstein vs. Rothstein. 1043—Greenberg vs. Greenberg. 1045—Le Fevre vs. Le Fevre.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Estates of: 222—Bridget Reidy. At 11 A. M.—205—Filipo Pesito—Holder infants.

Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—Maurice Deitsh, Philip McIntyre, Philip Schaumburg, Max Levy, Frank L. Fisher, Catharine Mahlsiadt, Arthur Brooke, Frances J. Braker. At 2 P. M.—Julia C. Wilde, William Forster, Clarence B. Clelland, Christina Halstead, Edmon Blankman.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Conlan, J.—Held in Room 11 City Hall. Motions must be made returnable at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—Adjourned to Sept. 24.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Osborne and Lewis for the People.

1—Harry G. Hemming. 2—Frank Kernan. 3—John McKenna and William R. Blakeman. 4—Joseph Smith, Michael O'Connell, William Fern, James Graham, John Harry, and Thomas Boylan. 5—Charles Pfeiffer. 6—Martin Goldan. 7—John Blesser. 8—Joseph C. Fisher. 9—Max Kessler. 10—James Moriarty. 11—Adolph Munzberg and Edward Ryan. 12—Richard Josef. 13—Mamie Nagle. 14—James Lang. 15—Charles Hirsch. 16—Thomas Clair, (2.) 17—Abraham S. Friedland. 18—Caesare Capra. Pleadings.—1—Percy D. Taylor. 2—Thomas Sjander. 3—Frank Kelly and David Tehan, (2.) 4—Edward Fleming. 5—George D. Viffum. 6—Harry Meyer. 7—Charles J. Donohue. 8—Bentenia Lavender. 9—William Just. 10—John Murray. 11—Alter Leventhal. 12—Mary Knox and Ella Washington. 13—Thomas Sullivan. 14—Manus Kennedy. 15—Giuseppe Pomilla. 16—John E. Radick. 17—William Ward. 18—Joseph Burtard. 19—Philip Lee. 20—Nicholas Geisler. 21—Otto Schmidt. 22—Jacob Schroeder. 23—William E. Booth. 24—Samuel B. Bird.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts II. and III.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—O'Brien, J.—Matter of Central American Company—Perry J. Fuller. Mitchell vs. Aldis—Henry M. Alexander, Jr. Holme vs. Yost—Benjamin Yates. Matter of Empire State Brewing Company—William H. Willis. Taylor vs. Eagle—William C. Orr.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—O'Brien, J.—Conrad Heberer vs. David Schiff—B. O'Hara. Matter of Oscar Wolff & Co.—Isaac Rodman.

Financial.

THE

St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company's

First Mortgage Sinking Fund 7 Per Cent. Land Grant Gold Bonds.

In conformity with the provis

NEW REFORMS PROPOSED

The Civil Service Commission Would Extend Its Powers.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND APPROVES

Commissioner Procter Would Make a Radical Change in the Postal System—Branch Post Offices Suggested.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Much more sweeping extensions of the system of civil service reform are under consideration by President Cleveland and the Civil Service Commissioners than any which have yet been made. Some of these reforms are such as have been supposed in some quarters to require a change of law, but careful study of the existing statutes leads members of the commission to believe that they can be accomplished by order of the President. The three great classes of public officials not yet covered by the reform system are the Consuls, the Postmasters, and the laborers employed on public works and under the various bureaus of the Government. The inclusion of each of these classes under some system of appointment for merit has been under serious consideration, which is likely to yield practical results before the termination of President Cleveland's term. The number of officials in the Consular Service is something over 300, the number of Postmasters is about 70,000, and the number of laborers not classified, is usually about 30,000. Plans to cover these three great classes, comprehending more than half the civil service of the Government, are under consideration by the reorganized Civil Service Commission, and several talks on the subject with the President have already taken place.

The matter of providing for testing the efficiency of Consuls has not yet progressed so far with the Civil Service Commissioners as the other reforms. Secretary Olney is warmly in favor of bringing the Consuls under the empire of the merit system, and has directed inquiries on the subject to be made at the Department of State. He has also had some talk with the Civil Service Commissioners on the subject, but has not formally asked them to prepare a plan. One of the proposals for gradually removing the spoils element from the service is to increase the number of Consular clerks and provide for their promotion from time to time to vacancies in the Consular ranks. The original purpose of the law authorizing the creation of Consular clerks at $1,000 per year has been defeated by the failure to promote them and by their own disinclination to accept promotion when it carried with it the risk of removal from the higher place at the moment of a political change. The Consular clerks are appointed for life, but the Secretary of State has occasionally found a way to get rid of one in order to create a vacancy by sending him to the most unhealthy and offensive posts in the world on trivial and absurd errands. An increase of the number, with provision that vacancies in the Consular ranks should be filled by promotion from the lower to the higher grades, and from the Consular clerks to the lower grades of Consuls might accomplish something of what the system was expected to accomplish when it was established. Secretary Olney has received favorably the propositions from the Treasury Department to put the Consuls under the orders of that department in dealing with commercial matters, and thus to make them of more practical use than they are at present in promoting the business interests of the country.

The inclusion of laborers under the merit system was one of the measures which the late Representative Andrew of Boston had much at heart when Chairman of the Committee on Reform in the civil service in the Fifty-second Congress. He submitted a careful report at that time in favor of a brief act "To exclude political influence in the employment of laborers under the authority of the United States." The Civil Service act had been construed up to that time as preventing the classification of laborers by the provision that no person merely employed as a laborer or workman should "be required to be classified hereunder." Mr. Andrew met this view of the matter by a proposed change of the law, but the Civil Service Commissioners are now convinced that action can be taken by the President to establish a system of pass examinations if not a strictly competitive system. All such appointments are vested in him or the heads of departments, and if he chooses to limit them to a particular method of appointment it is not believed that the legality of his action can be called in question. Commander Folger, when in charge of the Washington Navy Yard, inaugurated a system of pass examinations which proved eminently successful in eliminating politics from the foundry and securing the services of the most competent mechanics and engineers. His legal right to establish rules was never questioned, and it is difficult to see how the exercise of a similar right by his superiors could be questioned. The Civil Service Commissioners have already presented some rules to the President for taking these laborers in any branch and removing them from under the empire of the spoils system. The President has had some criticisms to make upon the details of the rules and has returned them to the commission for further consideration, but he is warmly in favor of taking action, and the rules satisfactory to him and to the heads of departments will probably soon be framed.

The classification of Postmasters has always been a puzzling problem, and there has been doubt whether it could be accomplished by the ordinary methods. It cannot be said that a definite plan has yet been fixed upon by the Civil Service Commission in the absence of legislation, but the members have been conferring with Postmaster General Wilson and other officials regarding a consolidation of some of the small offices into branches of the larger central offices. This would reduce the officials in charge of the smaller offices to the position of clerks and make them subject to selection from the eligible lists of the Civil Service Commission. Such a reform has been applied in several of the larger cities to the outlying offices with benefit to the service, but whether it can be extended to the entire country is still under consideration. The Post Office officials have long had a system which would establish divisions of the postal business by States or smaller districts, instead of making every Postmaster report to Washington, like the privates of an army to the Major General in command. It is admitted, however, that local considerations and the convenience of the office will often weigh as much in the selection of a Postmaster in the country districts as the scholastic fitness of the candidate. A method of selection from among local applicants was suggested in the bill introduced in the last Congress by Judge De Forest of Connecticut, and Chairman Procter of the Civil Service Commission is inclined to favor such a method in case the wishes of the large patrons of the offices are given due weight.

The classified service already includes nearly 85,000 places, and will be swelled to 145,000 if the Postmasters follow laborers and Consuls into the service. The original classification under President Arthur embraced 13,924 places. The growth of classes already covered and the broad reforms of Mr. Cleveland's first Administration carried the number of classified places on March 4, 1889, to 27,330. The classification of carrier offices and other additions increased the classified places on March 4, 1893, to 42,928. President Cleveland has already swelled this number by nearly 12,000, without taking account of the broader reforms now under consideration. Nineteen new classes of employes were brought under the merit system under the present Administration up to the early part of the present year. Successive orders from the White House since that time have added six more classes and about 3,700 employes. The number covered during 1894 and the opening days of 1895 was 5,537, added to the classified service by original classification, and 2,647 subjected to competitive examination who had formerly been exempt. The latest additions, with the approximate number of places affected, have been as follows:

May 24, Agricultural Department	450
June 13, Government Printing Office	2,500
July 15, Pension agencies	500
July 15, firemen	100
July 15, engineers and assistants	70
July 15, geological experts	100

COMMISSIONER PROCTER'S PLAN.

He Would Place Postmasters and Consuls in the Competitive Class.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—John R. Procter of Kentucky, President of the Civil Service Commission, is a thorough believer in the principles of civil service reform, and in appointing him President Cleveland sent this reform to the immediate front.

"We are not quite up to the English standard," said Mr. Procter, "as there are but few exceptions from examination there, and removals of faithful and efficient public servants for political reasons are very rare. Even Postmasters and Collectors of Customs and of Internal Revenue are not excepted from examination; these higher positions in Great Britain are usually filled by promotion. I was impressed by the fact, on my visits to England, that the public Governments were proud to put upon their visiting cards, 'In her Majesty's civil service.' I hope the time is not very far distant when all our public servants will be equally proud to be members of the civil service of the United States."

"Do you think that all positions under the Government, outside of positions filled by Presidential appointment, should be filled by competitive examinations?"

"If chiefs of divisions, and other high positions are removed from the excepted class, as I hope will be done, these positions can be filled by examination, or by promotion or transfer. Give the employes in the Government service a chance to earn the higher positions by honorable service and the public service will be decidedly improved."

"Suppose the President issued such an order, could not his successor suspend the operation of that order, make removals and fill the positions thus made vacant by appointing his political followers?"

"No, that could not be done. The Civil Service act gives the President the power to extend the law to any branch of the Government service, but it does not give him the power to revoke or suspend the operation of the law. Occasionally the head of a department has asked the President to except from examination some particular office for the reason that the peculiar qualifications required could not be tested by competitive examination, and in every case the President has referred such recommendations to this commission."

"How about reinstatements? Suppose the Republicans should elect a President next year, could not the Republicans removed from the classified service be reinstated in their old positions now filled by Democrats; or could not Republicans now in the classified service be promoted up to the big positions and thus defeat the object of the law?"

"No one can be reinstated who has been out of the service more than one year, except those who served in the late war, or the widows of such veterans. If competitive examinations are made to apply to promotions in the departments no favoritism could be shown. And if the power to appoint any favorite is denied the head of a department, there would be less incentive to remove or reduce a clerk, unless he should be incompetent."

"What about the proposition to place Postmasters in the classified service; do you think such a plan feasible?"

"There were several bills before the last Congress to effect this, but in the absence of any legislation on the subject I believe that the classification could be very materially extended by dividing the country into postal districts, abolishing the position of Postmaster in many of the small offices, and placing them in charge of a chief clerk, who should report to the central office in the district. In many of these small offices the Postmaster is appointed purely for political reasons, is a fifth wheel and absolutely useless. In investigations made by the force of the commission we have found that in some offices the Postmaster is only nominally so for the purpose of drawing the salary, and the office is conducted by his subordinates, he giving but a small percentage of his time to his public duties. I believe that if the Post Office Department could dispense with useless Postmasters, or if they could be appointed by competitive examination or on business principles, a sufficient saving might be made to enable the Department to put in lower postage rate. This would mean many million dollars saved to the people of the United States who use the Post Offices. As an instance of how this could be accomplished, take Louisville Post Office; by converting all the offices within a radius of thirty or forty miles into branch offices of the Louisville Post Office, like New-York or Chicago, where there are a number of branch offices or stations, each with a clerk from the main office in charge, the business of the department would be conducted only with the central office, and the present district offices would be under the direction of the central office. Where it is necessary to appoint a Postmaster, I think it would be an improvement to furnish from the Post Office Department blanks for petitions, and these blanks with rules should be signed by persons doing business with the office, each signer stating his occupation, and if possible the amount of postal business which he or his firm might do within a year. These petitions could be given to a Post Office Inspector, who would visit the place and make an investigation, and the applicant who was indorsed by the largest number of citizens who do business with the office should have the appointment. If one man should be indorsed by 100 citizens who contributed the bulk of the business of the office, and another should be indorsed by a larger number who, however, did little business with the office, I think the greater weight should be given to the former, and that he should be appointed to serve during good behavior."

A BURNED TOWN REBUILT IN A YEAR

What Pluck Has Done for a Town Destroyed by a Forest Fire.

From The Milwaukee (Wis.) Sentinel, July 26.

People who go to Phillips from all parts of the State to assist in the celebration tomorrow of the first anniversary of the great fire which completely wiped out the town will get a practical view of the energy and enterprise which have in the last few years built up so many thriving towns in Northern Wisconsin.

On Friday, July 27, 1894, the City of Phillips was entirely destroyed by fire. Thirteen of its residents were burned to death or drowned, and $1,500,000 worth of property was destroyed. Every business house in the city was reduced to ashes, and but very few houses of any kind were left unscathed. Twenty-five hundred people were left homeless in a day, and hundreds of them were left with no earthly possessions excepting the clothes on their backs. The destruction of the city was accomplished by three separate fires. The first approached from the south and burned itself out after being partially checked by fire fighters. Again, like an irresistible monster that has been once foiled, the fire approached, this time sweeping right through the business part of the city. The third fire came from another direction, and completed the work of destruction.

Elk River, a small stream which flows through Phillips, swallowed up a number of victims. Driven by the wall of flame behind them, with no further chance of escape, some of the fugitives fled for the water. "Frank Cliss and his brother-in-law, James Locke, ran down to the river with their families," said one of the survivors. "They put their wives in the boat, which by this time was full of people. Frank pushed the boat off. Just as it started, made frantic by the fire, a dog leaped from the bank, striking the boat, and upsetting it. Mrs. Locke and seven of her children were drowned on the spot. Mrs. Cliss had her three-year-old baby in her arms. She hung to the boat until it floated to the middle of the stream. A wave dashed over her, and she sank twice, nearly strangling. Some drowning swimmer clutched hold of her dress, and in the struggle the babe slipped from her arms, and she never saw it again. With convulsive energy she seized the boat and floated out of danger. No one will ever know just how the others died. Cliss and Locke were found at the bottom of the river, the latter with his children clasped in his arms. Locke's whole family was swept away, and were buried there in one grave.

For weeks preparations have been in progress for the celebration of the anniversary of the disaster. Immediately after the fire the leading business men of the city decided to rebuild, and temporary stores and offices were opened in shanties which were quickly put up. Then the more permanent work was begun, and before a year had passed business blocks had gone up on every hand, a new Court House and schoolhouse had been built, churches had been erected, and to-day many of the traces of the great catastrophe are gone.

Venturesome Sturgeon.

From The Brockville (Ontario) Recorder.

The other day, while Mrs. A. S. Kendall and her daughter, Nellie, and son, Grant, were returning to Point Pleasant from Gananoque, and when in the vicinity of Lock Island, a sturgeon weighing twenty-three pounds jumped into their skiff. A similar incident occurred here one afternoon eight or ten years ago, when a sturgeon jumped into a boat sailed by Mr. W. S. Clouston of the Montreal Bank. Mr. Clouston's capture weighed fifty pounds.

Must Catch Their Own Lobsters.

From The Augusta (Me.) Journal.

A quite general complaint at some of the seaside resorts is that all the lobsters are shipped away under contract, and that it is next to impossible to get one fresh from the boiling pot. It might be well for the Summer visitors to do a little lobstering on their own account, as did three young men at Capitol Island the other day. They captured a lobster 28½ inches in length and weighing 18 pounds.

A RETURN TO NATURE

Frances Tillinghast and Edna Irving, two sensible young women, were spending the Summer at the Cromwell farmhouse, on the mountains, five miles back from Atlantis Springs, in pursuance of plans carefully matured during the last term at Mawburn College. Sensible young women regard a finished education as an incentive to further knowledge. Sensible young women treat the multiplying of intellectual interests as the only rational recreation. Sensible young women have ideas regarding hygiene and physical development which they yearn to put into unrestrained practice. So these young women, being sensible, had sought for healthful seclusion, and found it on the Cromwell farm. They couldn't well be lonesome there, though remote from general society, since they had books, birds, bugs, rocks, plants, and themselves for philosophical investigation. The farmer and his wife were elderly people habituated to the back kitchen and rarely in evidence save on the weekly rent day. Doubtless they would have been friendly had their guests been familiar; but scholastic dignity is repellent, and there is not much compatibility between the diggers of ancient and of modern roots. The girls had their meals apart, and excellent ones, too; their sway over the second-story front, the parlor, and the veranda was unquestioned and complete. Like Crusoe, they were monarchs of all they surveyed; like him, too, they surveyed all they were monarchs over, and were well pleased.

One early evening, after supper, Frances and Edna were sitting on the veranda in earnest conversation. This adjective "earnest," by the way, will henceforth be omitted to avoid tautology. Let it be understood that when these sensible young women conversed—which they always did, instead of talking—their conversation—not talk—was essentially earnest. The scene before them might well have turned the thoughts of even the old and grim to soft, poetical fancies, embracing as it did the slope of sweet fields, the border of woodland, the road winding its way like a gray ribbon loosely confining a festoon of evergreen, the hotels and cottages comprising Atlantis Springs, far down in the valley, and the glimmer of the lake beyond; but these girls, ever mindful of the brevity of time, were incessantly cramming to pass an eternal examination.

"I think we should best begin to-morrow morning at sunrise," Frances was saying, "so as to gain the ultimate potency of the dew. There is the meadow on the mountain top; it is ample in extent. Let us form the daily habit of walking ten or twelve miles around its inner edge. Prof. Van Tassall has very explicit in his commendation: 'Nine-tenths of the intellect which man is heir to,' he said, 'result from his straying from nature to artifice. Take his treatment of feet, for example; members normally conspicuous for grace, delicacy, and susceptibility. They have been tortured, twisted, bunched into pedestals no more capable of reflex action than a pair of posts. And yet it is indubitable that in the divine economy it was intended that healthful resources and resistances should be received and stored within the human system by direct contact between these naturally sensitive surfaces and the vegetation of the soil. Let me urge you, young ladies, if you are unwilling to wholly discard such barbarisms as shoes and slippers, at least during the Summer, to sport barefooted on some mead for an hour each morning. The nymphs had no shoemakers, remember. By this simple practice you may attain the bloom and sprightliness, besides gaining a reserve of vitality against future debility and disease.'"

"How well you remember his words, Frances," cried Edna. "I suppose it's due to acute tenacity mnemonics which you have imposed on yourself."

"No, on the contrary, I recall them without the slightest effort. They impress me, I suppose, being so full of helpful suggestion."

"Yes, the professor used to remind me of an old, a very old, book of wisdom, bound in leather, and rather weak in its binding, and shriveled in its pages."

"Edna, would you be one of those to deem Socrates the less beautiful for his flat nose? I think not; I hope not. But to return. Shall we begin this treatment to-morrow morning as I suggest?"

"Yes," replied Edna, rather doubtfully, "if it doesn't rain. But what on earth shall we wear? I don't want to sit in the wet grass to take off my shoes and stockings, and I can assure you that my feet, despite all barbarisms, are too tenable to reflex action for me to walk a mile up the road unshod over all sorts of stones and twigs, and—ugh!—worms."

"Edna, let me entreat you to abandon the somewhat flippant form of speech you have adopted since you went to college me fear you are not as loyal to our ideals as we dreamed we each would be in the dear old days. And then, if I can doubt your devotion, may I not also come to doubt your affection?"

"Never, Frances; never do that. We have been sisters too long for our love to be doubted. I admit—why should I not?—that sometimes I feel as if my heart was surfeited with the old enthusiasms, that sometimes I weary, not of our avocations, but of myself, and so I ask, 'Why?' and 'Wherefore?' but never regarding you, dear."

"I believe you, Edna, yet I am constrained to feel that such fancies are dangerously near to common ambitions. You should never think of your heart except as a muscle, and not even then, except as a rational precaution at stated intervals, to note its beat with a cardiograph. You have been a little lax of late in our disciplinary curriculum, and I know you have a few pages of differential calculus before going to bed, and you can then estimate the absurd tangent of such fantasies to well-directed energetic purpose. And now, regarding your objection; yes, I consider it worthy of mature reflection. Let me see, you shouldn't wear your riding boots, and as for me, I noticed a pair of pattens about the house which will be just the thing, or things, I should say."

"Very well," assented Edna. "It doesn't make much difference what we wear, since no one is ever around."

"That proves that we selected our Patmos with rare discrimination. And I believe that its visions will yet work benefit to mankind. Think of those triflers in the valley. Seldom, if ever, do any of them venture up the mountain road. The air is too rarified; it lacks the carbonic acid of fashion. There is no gayety at the Pierian Springs. There is no scandal in communion with Nature. But hark! is that not the sound of a horse galloping?"

The girls looked down to the road just in time to see a horse and rider go sweeping by, the beast magnificently plunging, the man bending low, as if alike making an obeisance.

"How grand such action!" exclaimed Frances. "How proud and indomitable such carriage! I do admire the spirit that that head indicates; the strength that is manifest in those perfect limbs."

"Yes, Mr. Egbert Ballou is a very handsome man," said Edna, simply.

"I was speaking of the horse, of course," retorted Frances, a trifle sharply. "And who is Mr. Egbert Ballou, pray, and what do you know about him?"

"Oh, nothing. That is, I mean I know nothing about him; not that he is nothing, you know. One day, when I drove to the village with Mrs. Cromwell I chanced to pass the horoscope slides, a pound of arsenic, and that new Greek lexicon—the horse balked, and he happened by and was very kind. And do you know, Frances, I really think he bowed just now."

"I don't like it—I don't like this fortuitous occurrence at all, Edna. It is dangerously near a violation of our compact that we would be all in all to each other, and naught in naught to the world. I don't wish to be censorious—"

"He is a gentleman, and very amusing, they say," urged Edna.

"Those terms seem inconsistent—nay, antagonistic—to me. I can readily conjecture that a simian might be amusing; but a gentleman, civilization's ultimate evolution? Would you dare apply the word to Prof. Van Tassall?"

At this instant a tall young man came from the rear of the house, and, taking off his straw hat, drew a card from the lining and presented it deferentially to Miss Tillinghast.

"The gentleman called this afternoon, Miss," he explained, "when you were off in the woods. I offered to fetch you, but he said no, he would come again."

"Prof. Peter J. Van Tassall," read Frances. "How strange that he should be staying at the Springs while we are here! I wrote him, you know, regarding the proper classification of those fossil shells we found on the edge of the swamp. Now he can personally explain them in his own inimitable way."

"Thank you, John," said Edna to the tall young man as he turned away.

"For a hired man, he's really quite passable," observed Frances, with a critical air.

"I wonder what his last name is."

"Oh, I don't believe he has any. Genus: hired man, and species: John, is a sufficiently definite description of him."

"He has fine, manful black eyes, at any rate," persisted the incorrigible Edna. To which Miss Tillinghast deigned no reply; but when they were in their room she proffered the calculus with an entreating look which Miss Irving could not resist.

The sun the next morning sent his clearest beams over the hills, to see two fair young girls proceeding up the road in unusual garb, with skirts kilted discreetly high, and the one treading martially in boots, while the white feet of the other were strapped over substantial wooden pattens.

"How do you like those things?" asked Edna. "Don't they make you feel like a Chinese woman?"

"If I were one," replied Miss Tillinghast, darkly, "I would have had my feet compressed in infancy beyond any possibility of rise."

"Ah, me," sighed Edna, "I now understand why men who wear boots are always so stupid. They are absorbed in keeping their heels in place."

"And yet, with the roads so pebbly from the recent rains, we couldn't have come without some such protection. It will be vastly different when we skim over the meadow. Then we shall encounter nothing rougher than the daisy, nor more prickly than the clover. One might almost wish to be ill, so as to feel this delicious treatment to be a strict matter of duty. In our case we are both so healthful that it seems selfish simply to accumulate a reserve."

"If you are quite sure it's selfish, Frances, I'll deny myself to-morrow morning, and stay in bed."

The meadow on the mountain top was fully fifty acres in extent, and almost circular in form. A high rail fence surrounded it, save where the road approached, and there was an entrance between stone walls. On a flat rock near by the sensible young women divested themselves of their footgear, which, for security from all creeping things, they placed on top of the wall on either side. Then they stepped on to the curative sward, all a-sparkle with life-giving dew.

"We'll walk together of course, Frances," asked Edna rather timidly.

"No, indeed. I'll take this direction and you that, and we can pause to report progress when we meet half way round. Otherwise we should keep talking, and thus retard the receptivity of our bodies. And then, we're off! Left foot; right foot," And, the two separating, paced on their way like porcelain maids bound a-haying.

Now, it happened that Prof. Van Tassall, with the restlessness of a true investigator, had been up with the lark and out on the mountain, chipping off geologic theories with his little trained hammer. Like all enthusiasts, he had found indications of a surprising state of affairs—traces of a primeval people, who had been the fortunate possessors of recondite sciences and lost arts. And the more he chipped, the more he had believed, building Spanish castles out of fragments of rock. When, on his returning he reached the road leading into the meadow, he was so prepared for marvels that an ordinary explanation would have been an insult to his imagination. Poor Prof. Van Tassall was a very learned man. In such a scientific exaltation then, the savant spied the pattens and the boots on the wall. Pattens he had never seen before, nor read of in any modern tongue. Boots, of course, he was familiar with—in fact he wore a pair too material to be ignored; but boots so tiny, so dainty, he had never before beheld or heard of out of fairy lore. Where, then, had such abnormal specimens come from? Could it be that some rude hind had found them in a cave, where they had been preserved for aeons as proof that there must have been chiropodists among the antediluvians? If so, did such finding bestow any rights of property which he was bound to respect? Had not the churl, indifferent to their value, abandoned them? And therefore? And therefore, in the sacred name of science he would condemn and hold a moiety, lest the whole should be lost. Prof. Van Tassall clutched a boot and a patten, and sped down the mountain with the agility of a valetudinarian after he had drunk of the Fountain of Youth, and before its external improvements had become manifest.

Miss Tillinghast proceeded on her way with the intentness of the Maid of Orleans. She believed, and faith became a light unto her feet. She could be pushing on from Nature's alembic coursing through her veins, and she began to see herself the leader of a grand physiological crusade, which should overwhelm all physicians, shoemakers, and dealers in cobblestones. Perhaps it would be necessary to use sandals at first, as helps over hard places, but in time, when sward had taken the place of flagging, then the foot would be as ambidextrous as the hand, and toes as common for indicating purposes as fingers.

Thus communing, Miss Tillinghast wended her way until she had consumed a quarter of the distance, and then she thought of Edna, who ought to be directly opposite. Frances looked, but at first failed to detect her companion. There was no living creature sharing her delight in the verdure, excepting—oh, mercy! excepting an awful bull with lowered head indicates; the strength that is manifest in those perfect limbs."

John laughed. "I wish I were," he said. "I would be far more handy. But, for lack of a better, do let me assist you. All you need to do is to move along that branch, and then you can step on this rail and on that, and there you are. Why, you must have gotten up the same way."

"I was up before I had time to remember; but I don't think I'll get down just at present. If you must know, I haven't any shoes and stockings on, and I'm afraid I might get my feet wet."

"That's true," assented John, gravely. "Perhaps if you would tell me where you left them—"

"They aren't shoes," explained Edna; "they're boots. And they're on the wall by the entrance; and if you'll only drive off that bull and fetch them to me, and then go quite away yourself, why, I'll never forget your kindness—never, never!"

Like a true cavalier, John bowed still more gravely and departed on his mission, shooing the bull ignominiously before him.

Meanwhile Mr. Egbert Ballou proceeded across the field as speedily as his dignity would allow. As he drew near and could see how really charming was the damsel in distress, he forgot all about that intimate characteristic. He sprang forward and brought the butt of his gun down on the blacksnake's head.

"Thank you," said a clear, regular voice. "And now, if it is not too much trouble, there is another one on this side. If I may suggest, I wouldn't crush it. Just cut one of those osiers, and inflict a smart blow at the juncture of the neck. That will rupture the most important ganglion of its system, and cause either permanent coma or death. Besides, I would enjoy examining it and so much gore isn't nice, you know."

"They're poor creatures, after all," observed Ballou, a moment later, "with not much more backbone than the Amphioxus."

"Are you really acquainted with the Amphioxus, the first of the Vertebrates?"

"I used to feel like one during college examinations in natural history, and I suppose my fellow-flabbiness made my memory retentive. But if I may say so without offense, I wish I might assist you down. You really look as if you might rail at me."

Frances laughed, and then explained. "I have been trying an experiment," she continued, "and it hasn't worked half badly. I should gladly walk back to the entrance barefooted, but I find my soles are somewhat lacerated by splinters, hence it would be prudent to protect them. If I might trouble—"

But Ballou was off like a flash for the entrance, and if he left the audible murmur, "Such a dear little feet," behind him, it did not seem to annoy Miss Tillinghast. She continued to smile wondering the while whetrer Prof. Van Tassall could ever have discovered any fun in the Amphioxus.

John Cromwell and Egbert Ballou arrived at about the same time at the stone wall.

"Give me that other boot," demanded one.

"I'll trouble you for the other patten," cried the other.

And then with the conviction that half of each pair had been feloniously filched, came consternation and bewilderment.

"You might run down to the house, you know," suggested Egbert.

"No one can manage that bull like me," retorted John, "but there's no reason why you shouldn't go."

"I? Why, I have a paralyzed snake to finish shortly. I must hurry back at once."

"But then?"

"But then?"

"You're there no use of butting thens, or our heads either," said Egbert. "Here's a predicament which can only be solved by concerted purpose and action. In the present state of Miss Tillinghast's feet, it would be cruel to ask her to take an unnecessary step. But your young lady is evidently strong and masculine. She climbs trees, and wears boots, you know. Here, let her put these things on and cross over and join us, and then we can all hold a consultation," and away he sped.

"Masculine?" growled John, as he bore a boot and a patten to Edna. "Well, I'm thankful, after all, that Ballou is so blind."

"Oh, Frances!" cried Edna, after she had limped across the field. "See to what a pass your misdirected zeal has brought me. I'd rather be an invalid all my life than accumulate health at such a cost. Why, when I look at my feet I don't know which to be the more ashamed of."

"Well, perhaps the theory is more rational than the practice," conceded Miss Tillinghast. "When I think of it, Prof. Van Tassall never could have been given to early morning rising. Mummies never are. But I don't regret the experience. I have gleaned some valuable data regarding blacksnakes, besides a pleasant review of the Amphioxus. And you, my dear, seem to have acquired more definite knowledge of birds and species of which we were speaking."

"You certainly said more about simians than mummies last night," replied Edna, rather indignantly.

"I think this thing must be done by relays," Ballou now suggested. "Do you and Miss Irving go on, John, stay in the entrance. Then you fetch the boot and the patten back to me and just as lovingly, approaching. One glance ensured the poor man that his lady was similarly shod, and confirmed his views concerning the prevailing style. He picked up the boot and the patten, and advanced hurriedly, as if to exceed timidity and shame.

"Prof. Van Tassall," cried familiar, clear tones, which he had once deemed so sweet, "whatever are you doing with my patten and Miss Irving's boot?"

"I thought they were Phoenician," stammered the savant.

"Phoenician," roared Ballou. "Well, you've nearly finished me."

"We wore them on our first and last test of your theory regarding the medicinal virtues which may be assimilated from the vegetation of the soil through the bare feet, especially in conjunction with the early morning dew," explained Miss Tillinghast, stiffly. "That we have escaped with our lives is through no favor of yours. Indeed, you seem to have placed obstacles in our path."

"I should say so," rejoined Ballou. "It's only queer old gentlemen that ever go around with one shoe off and one shoe on like that indefinite character, my son John."

Prof. Van Tassall laid down his spurious antediluvian relics, and departed in confusion. Renartee is not an essential to scientific proficiency; it is more apt to be a somewhat belated adjunct. Long afterward he concluded that he might have retorted that he, too, had had a narrow escape; and in considering this unsent shot found ample consolation.

And, as at the next relay the sensible young women were able to replace their footgear, they arrived back at Cromwell Farm in about the same condition as when they started, with the addition of certain fragments of bark and splinters. Perhaps, though, they did, in this first and last test, assimilate some virtue from the soil; for good mother earth is tender hearted, and prone of love, and neither Ballou nor Cromwell was destined to meet those stern repulses which might have been expected from vestals sworn to the trimming of the lamp of learning.

SALES OF REALTY TO-DAY.

The following sales at auction are set down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, A. C. Brown, referee, 304 West Forty-second Street, south side, 100 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, five-story brick building.

By B. L. Kennelly, auction sale, two-story store building on north side of Brighton Avenue, near Second Avenue, West End, N. J., with lot 49.2 by 200.

By the Sheriff, execution sale, the right, title, and interest of William T. Campbell to 2,401 Second Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, 25.1 by 90, five-story brick tenement, with store.

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City Houses To Let—Unfurnished.

A LARGE, HANDSOME 4-STORY DWELLING to let; West 82d St., close to Central Park; hard-wood trim; elegantly decorated; 2 bathrooms; rent, $2,000; immediate possession. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

Referees' Notices.

SIXTY-EIGHTH STREET.—Supreme Court, New-York County.—ANNA MARY QUICKE, plaintiff, against DUNCAN C. McKINLAY and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 16th day of April, 1895, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 25th day of June, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the lands and premises in said judgment mentioned and described, as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Sixty-eighth Street, distant four hundred and fifty-five feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Sixty-eighth Street with the westerly side of Central Park West, (formerly Eighth Avenue;) running thence northerly parallel with Central Park West, and partly through a certain party wall, one hundred feet five inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line twenty feet; thence southerly, again parallel with Central Park West, one hundred feet five inches to said northerly side of Sixty-eighth Street; and thence easterly along the same twenty feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated May 31st, 1895.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Referee.

GEORGE SEWELL BONNER, Plaintiff's Attorney, 45 Wall Street, New-York City.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Tuesday, the 9th day of July, 1895, at the same hour and place.—Dated New-York, June 25th, 1895.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Referee.

GEORGE SEWELL BONNER, Plaintiff's Attorney, 45 Wall Street, New-York City.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Friday, the 19th day of July, 1895, at the same hour and place.—Dated New-York, July 10th, 1895.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Referee.

GEORGE SEWELL BONNER, Plaintiff's Attorney, 45 Wall Street, New-York City.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Thursday, August 1st, 1895, at the same hour and place.—Dated July 19, 1895.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Refesee.

GEORGE SEWELL BONNER, Plaintiff's Attorney, 45 Wall Street, New-York City.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New-York.—RALPH A. MOLINI, plaintiff, against ELEBETH DEIGNAN and JAMES DEIGNAN, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action bearing date the eighth day of June, 1895, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New-York, on the seventh day of August, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the mortgaged premises mentioned in said judgment and therein described, as follows: All that lot of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, distant one hundred and sixty-three and forty-one hundredths (163.41) feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of St. Ann's Avenue with the southerly side of said One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, and running thence southwardly and parallel with St. Ann's Avenue, part of the distance through a party wall, ninety (90) feet; thence eastwardly and parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, sixteen and fifty-nine one hundredths (16.59) feet; thence northwardly and parallel with St. Ann's Avenue two (2) feet; thence eastwardly and parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, one and fifty-eight one hundredths (1.58) feet; thence northwardly and parallel with St. Ann's Avenue, and part of the distance through a party wall, eighty-eight (88) feet, to One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, and thence westwardly along said One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, seventeen and seventeen one hundredths (18.17) feet, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, July 3d, 1895.

GEORGE C. AUSTIN, Referee.

WALTER D. BURKE, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 13 Chambers Street, New-York City. jy15-2awM&F&au7

RIVERDALE.—Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—HARRY P. BARTLETT v. PHEBE J. KENT.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 25th day of July, 1895, I, the undersigned, the referee named therein, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 20th day of August, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, the premises in said judgment named and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land in New-York City which on a certain map entitled "Map of 339 Lots Estate Riverdale and Mosholu, 24th Ward, property of F. F. and H. A. Forster," surveyed by George C. Hollerith, dated New-York, November, 1893, which said map is annexed to the deed from Frederick F. Forster, as executor of the last will and testament of George H. Forster, deceased, to Madeline Pierce, dated December 16th, 1893, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, December 20th, 1893, and indexed against Block 3,423, in Section 13, on the Land Map of the City of New-York, and a copy of which map was also filed in said Register's Office on the 20th day of December, 1893, is known and designated by the lot number sixty-five (65.)—Dated New-York, July 22d, 1895. FRANK D. PAVEY, WARREN S. BARTLETT, Attorney for Plaintiff, 52 Wall St., New-York City.

Surrogate Notices.

CALAHAN, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN CALAHAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Cardozo & Nathan, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22nd day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of July, 1895. MARGARET CALAHAN, Executrix. CARDOZO & NATHAN, Attorneys for Executrix, No. 120 Broadway, New-York. jy29-1aw6mM

LEE, MATTIE B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MATTIE B. LEE